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# THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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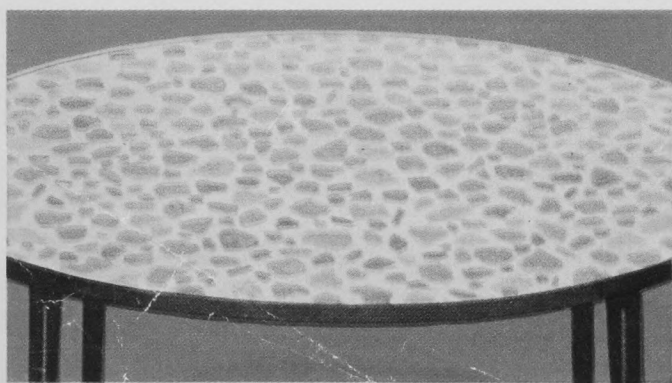
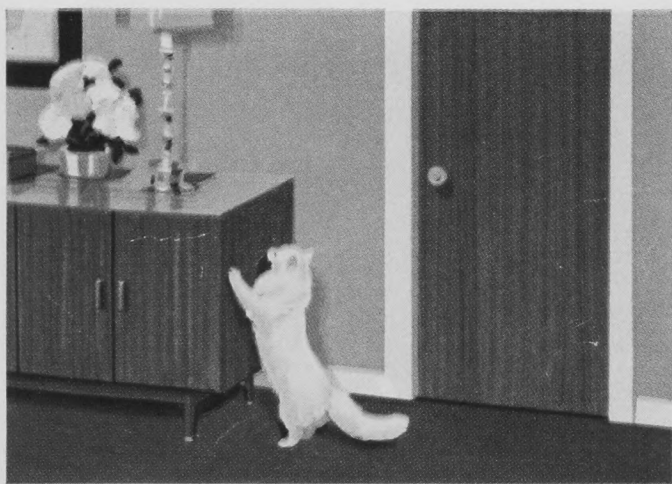




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# THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

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Home and Family Section

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## In This Issue

**ORCHARD PESTS** in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia are being controlled in some orchards with a single spray a year. Read how these growers let Nature complete the job in her own way on pages 15 and 16.

**A NEW SET OF FARM TRADE PROBLEMS** faces Canada as a result of the Agriculture Policy of the Common Market. Dr. Sol Sinclair, chairman of Agricultural Economics at the University of Manitoba, recently visited the six European countries involved and presents his appraisal of the situation on pages 14, 50 and 51.

**WHEN A NEW HIGHWAY** displaced their old family home, the Kevin McCuskers built a new one on four levels for their six girls. For the story of a house that is both gracious and spacious, see page 42.

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**COVER:** June is the month for branding young stock on the range. Scenes like this are common in the foothills of Alberta where this picture was taken.—Bert Smith photo.

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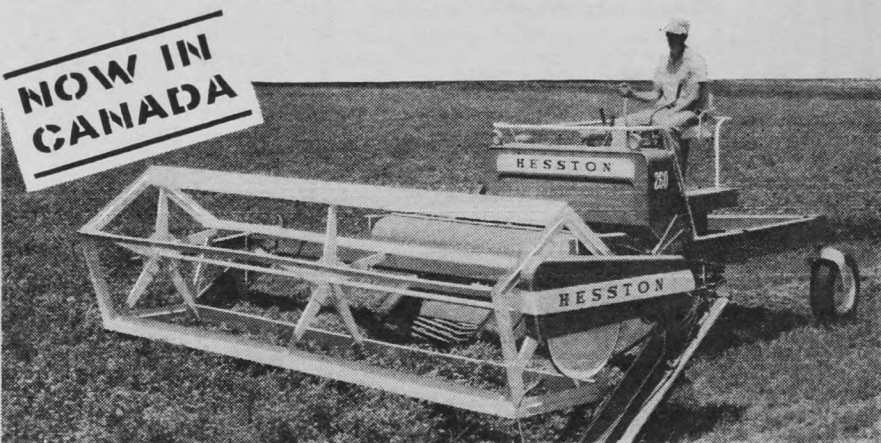
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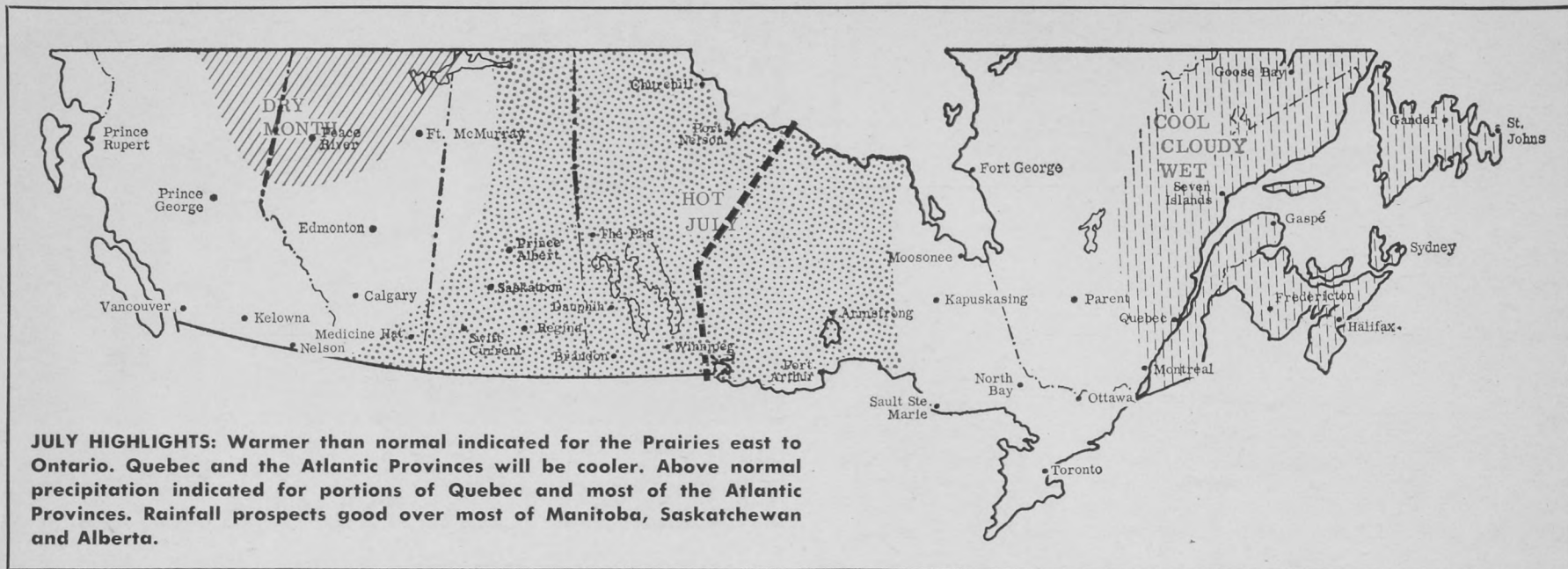
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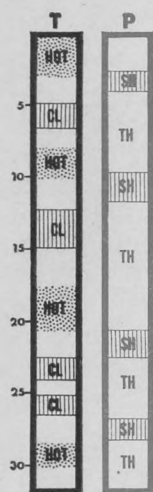






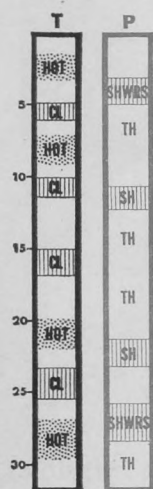
## JULY 1963

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)



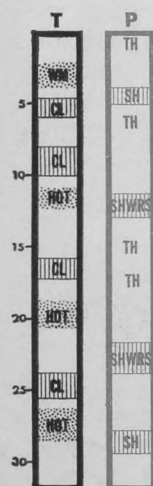
### Alberta

- 1st week 1-6:** Fair, hot weather during the first few days of the week. Showers will develop around the 3rd and 4th, followed by cooler conditions over the week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Windy, with the threat of some showers at the start of the week. Hot weather around the 9th-10th will be broken by scattered showers at mid-week. Cool, dry weather likely the last few days.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Generally cool the first couple of days. Mostly dry, except for some threat of showers (southern section) around the 16th. Hot spell during the last part of the week.
- 4th week 21-27:** Frequent showers, particularly the first few days and at end of week. No unusually hot weather this period, coolest on several days between the 23rd and 26th.
- 5th week 28-31:** Local showers and winds at start of week. Spotty showers likely near 30th. Hot between 28th and 31st.



### Saskatchewan

- 1st week 1-6:** Dry with hot temperature readings the first few days of the week. Showery around the 4th-5th with briefly cooler weather (nighttime temperatures near 40°) at the week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Expect some scattered showers around 7th, with more important shower activity a day or two near the 11th. It will warm rapidly early in the week—hottest 8th but cooler again 10th-11th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Generally dry although cloudy and threatening around 14th and 18th. Cool early in the period, with near seasonal conditions likely later in the week.
- 4th week 21-27:** Hot weather will be broken by showers about the 22nd and 23rd. Cooler for a couple of days beginning around the 24th. Wet weather is indicated for the last part of the week.
- 5th week 28-31:** Rainy 28th, with the threat of additional showers. Generally hot weather through 30th.



### Manitoba

- 1st week 1-6:** A warming trend can be expected the first few days of the week. There will be the threat of showers around the 1st, with more significant activity the 4th-5th. Cooler near week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Threat of a few showers the 7th, but mostly dry through the 11th. Showers indicated around the week end. Cool conditions likely through 9th, becoming rather hot for a couple of days near the 12th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Chance of a few scattered showers on the 15th and 18th—otherwise dry. Near seasonal temperatures early in the week—cooler 16th-17th and turning hot at end of week.
- 4th week 21-27:** Hot weather will continue into the first couple of days but look for frequent and widespread showers and rain the 22nd-23rd. Cooler and drier for a day or two beginning the 25th.
- 5th week 28-31:** Showery weather about 29th. Hot but becoming a little cooler the last couple of days.



### Ontario

- 1st week 1-6:** Generally cool and predominantly dry during the first three or four days. Showery and somewhat milder by the 5th-6th. Heaviest rainfall will occur in the eastern section of the province.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Cool and dry through 9th. Widespread showers and rain—locally heavy—a couple of days between the 10th-13th. Uncomfortably warm nighttime temperature readings can be expected.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Muggy and hot the first couple of days. Frequent showers and rain between the 16th and 18th will result in locally heavy accumulations. Turning cooler at the week end.
- 4th week 21-27:** Dry first several days, except for scattered showers western sections around 22nd. Widespread and locally heavy rainfall likely over entire area the 25th-27th.
- 5th week 28-31:** Cool early this period with threat of few showers and warmer conditions near 30th.



### Quebec

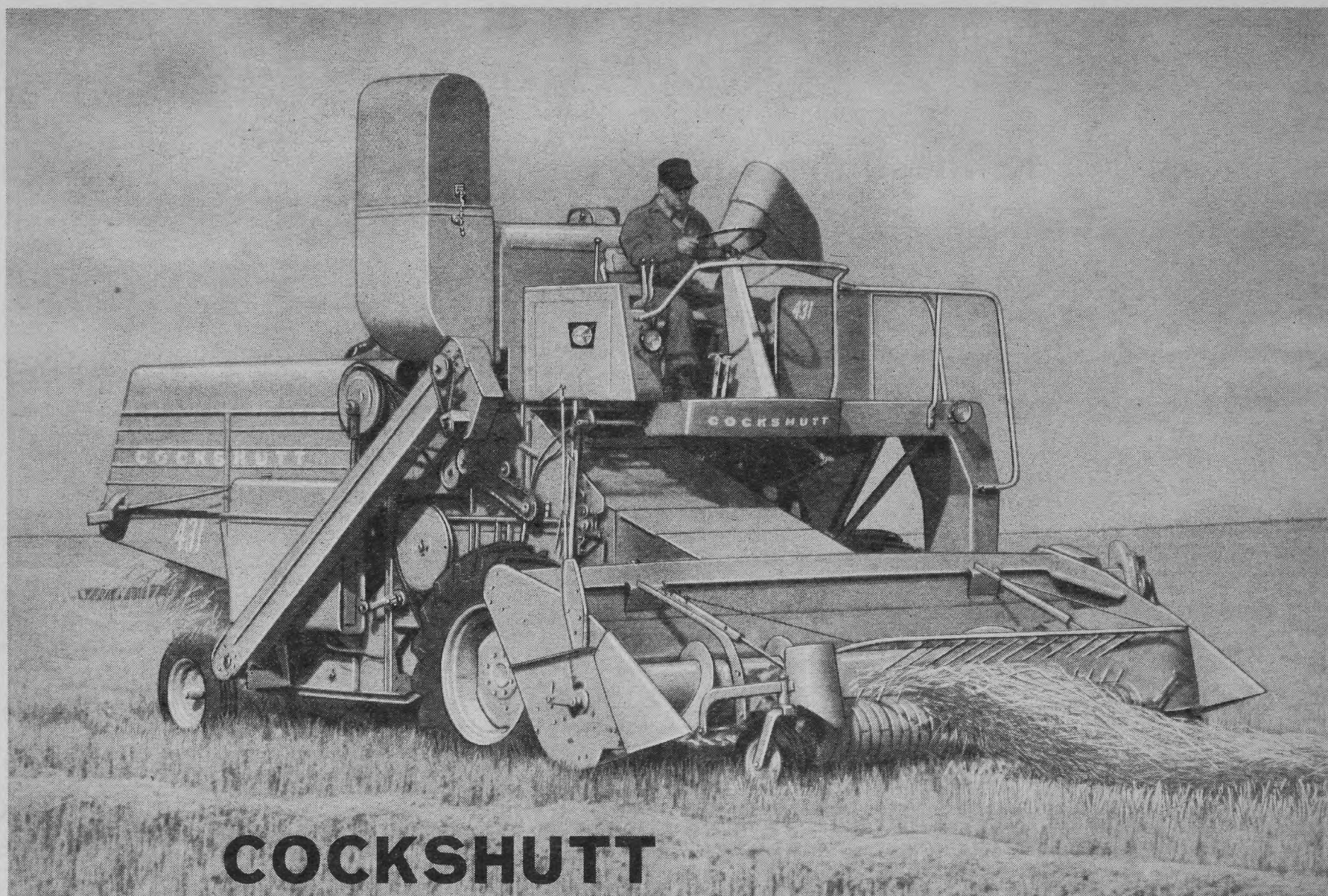
- 1st week 1-6:** Rainfall appears adequate this period. Chance of scattered showers about 1st, with significant showers and rain 4th-5th. Warmest around 2nd-3rd, turning cooler around week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** No unusually hot weather expected although warmest around 9th. Widespread showers and rain 8th-9th, with the threat of additional showers at week end. It will be cool most days between 10th-12th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** Cool weather will continue into the first day or two, followed by a prolonged warming trend through end of week. More widespread and locally heavy showers and rain between the 16th and 19th.
- 4th week 21-27:** Generally dry weather through the 25th (threat of a few showers the 22nd). Cooler early in the week, becoming hot between the 23rd and 26th. Look for more showers over the entire area at end of week.
- 5th week 28-31:** Moderating last few days with threat of a few showers around 31st.



### Atlantic Provinces

- 1st week 1-6:** Mild, showery weather the first day or two of this period. More showers and rain can be expected mid-week. Cooler conditions are indicated by the week end.
- 2nd week 7-13:** Principal showers and rain at the start of the week and at week end. Look for some hot weather on a couple of days around 9th, with briefly cooler weather near 11th.
- 3rd week 14-20:** A wet week—showers and rain first day or two and again around mid-week with local heavy accumulation. Cooler at the beginning and end of the week—warmest a day or two around 17th.
- 4th week 21-27:** A threat of few showers near 24th, otherwise dry weather into 26th. Cool weather early in the week will give way to muggy and hot 24th through 26th. Look for showers or rain to return at the week end.
- 5th week 28-31:** Cool first day of week, becoming generally warm with threat of few showers 31st.





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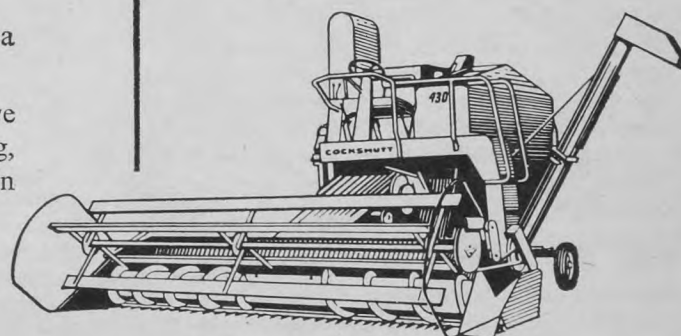
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# Editorials

## A Call to the Dairy Industry

THE well-known "June is Dairy Month" slogan takes on a particularly significant meaning this year. June, 1963, marks the start of a new and expanded phase in the product promotion program organized and financed by Canada's dairy farmers. This new phase is characterized by two major changes.

The first change is designed to greatly increase the revenue made available by farmers to advertise and promote the use of dairy foods. The familiar June set-aside, which has been supported by a majority of dairy producers for the past 13 years, is being replaced with year-around deductions. Instead of contributing one cent per pound butterfat for June milk sales, dairymen will now be asked to set aside  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent of their receipts from milk and cream sales on an annual basis. Dairy Farmers of Canada collected \$381,000 to finance the operations of the Dairy Foods Service Bureau in 1961. Under the new, year-around set-aside, the potential collection is \$1,335,000.

The second change, and equally as important as the first, is a shift in the responsibility for planning and administering the promotional program. This responsibility has been transferred from the directors of the Dairy Farmers of Canada to the newly created National Executive Board of the Dairy Foods Service Bureau. This new Board is made up of appointees from five regional committees, which are composed, in turn, of representatives of the member groups of Dairy Farmers of Canada. The purposes behind this move are to separate, within the dairy-farmer movement, the policy-making function from the promotion function, and to decentralize promotional activities to some degree, by placing more

emphasis on local and regional participation, both in respect to the collection and expenditure of funds. These steps are intended to overcome the difficulties encountered in the past of obtaining full and continuous support from all segments of the dairy industry.

THERE are good reasons why dairy foods require increased promotion at this time. In spite of past efforts in the advertising and promotion fields, dairy foods have been losing out. Per capita consumption, on a whole milk equivalent basis, has been steadily declining in recent years. At the same time, increases in milk production have outstripped the total demand created by an expanding Canadian population. And while price is an important element in bringing supply and demand into better balance, a well-planned, adequate product promotion program is another factor that can only be ignored at the peril of the industry.

Dairy foods are not exempt from the intensive competition for the consumer's dollar in the market place. Those who sell competing or substitute products are extremely active. Two examples will serve to illustrate the point. Soft drink manufacturers are said to spend, collectively, in excess of \$10 million annually in promoting their products. In contrast, the total expenditure on advertising by all segments of the dairy industry — an industry with a much higher gross value of product — is estimated at only \$7 million. Likewise, about 2 cents per pound is spent to promote margarine sales, as compared to  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a cent per pound for butter. To make the competitive position even worse for dairymen, consumption of dairy foods has suffered at the hands of frequently misleading and much publicized

information on substitute products, food fads and health scares.

While competition has been increasing, and other factors have arisen to plague the dairy industry, the amount of funds collected in the June set-aside has remained relatively constant since 1950. Moreover, the amount of public impact that could be bought with the set-aside funds has been reduced substantially in the intervening years due to rising costs. Hence, the program, which was a modest one from the beginning, is even less effective now than when it was started. The funds haven't begun to keep pace with either rising promotion costs or the growing competition.

Finally, of course, it is likely that dairy farmers will continue to require government assistance in various forms. In this regard, they will greatly help their own cause if they can demonstrate, in a more concrete way, their willingness and determination to help themselves over the difficult period the industry is currently passing through. The collection of \$1 million or more from producers to promote dairy products would do much to improve their public image.

IN view of these considerations, dairymen should welcome the new plan, and the opportunity to support and participate in it. The dairy farmers expanded set-aside is a most enlightened form of self-help. In the past, there have been both dairymen and dairy processing and distributing firms who have failed to co-operate in this voluntary effort. In effect, they have been free-loaders. Dairy leaders and their supporters are to be commended for past efforts. But to be effective in the future, they must now have the universal support of everyone concerned.

We strongly urge every dairy producer to make his set-aside, and every dairy manufacturer and distributor to co-operate fully in the collection of the set-aside funds. Only in this way, with everyone doing his part, can the new plan provide enough funds to begin to cope with the promotion task which confronts the Dairy Foods Service Bureau. ✓

## What Happens Now?

CANADA has a huge stake in world grain markets. For this reason we have much more than a casual interest in the result of the wheat referendum held in the United States on May 21. Readers will be aware, by now, that U.S. wheat growers voted in the referendum to reject the program of rigid marketing quotas, and the accompanying high price supports for the 1964 crop, which was offered to them under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1962.

The rejected program had four purposes. It was designed to bring wheat production into balance with needs, reduce the surplus built up in the 1950's to prudent reserves, support wheat farmers' incomes at favorable levels, and reduce program costs to the American taxpayer. Since this program is not to be implemented, it is logical to ask "What happens now?" Obviously, what does happen to the supply position and the prices of United States wheat can conceivably make a considerable difference to wheat producers and others in Canada and elsewhere.

It is too soon to know what the complete answer to the question will be. There are, however, a number of *knowns* and *unknowns* arising out of the "no" vote which may help to throw some light on the subject.

AMONG the *knowns* is the fact that farmers were voting on the 1964 wheat program. There will be no change, therefore, in wheat price supports in the U.S. until after June 1 of next year. At that time, under the existing legislation, wheat price supports will drop to 50 per cent of parity, or about \$1.25 per

bushel, for growers who plant within their acreage allotments. For those who do not, there will be no price supports at all.

A second known is the repeated declaration of the Kennedy Administration, the leaders of both the U.S. Congress and Senate and their agriculture committees, that they do not intend to initiate new wheat legislation in the event of a "no" vote in the referendum. The Agricultural Act of 1962 provides for another referendum in 1964 if the supplies of wheat in 1963-64 prove to be excessive.

Finally, there has been the announcement that President Kennedy has delegated the necessary authority to his Secretary of Agriculture to ensure that the United States will continue to fulfill its obligations under the International Wheat Agreement. A statement from the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa indicates that the United States will work with the International Wheat Council and with its member countries, and with the wheat trade and wheat producers, to preserve the stability of world wheat markets and world wheat prices. It declares that there will be no dumping of U.S. wheat in world markets.

Among the *unknowns* is the question as to whether Congress will still take action to prevent wheat prices from falling to the predicted level of a \$1.00 or a \$1.10 a bushel in an election year. Many who opposed the referendum were counting on this to happen. However, according to the independent, Wayne Darrow Washington Farmletter, the odds against any substitute wheat legislation being introduced are overwhelming.

A further uncertainty has to do with the reaction of producers to the impending situation. Economists predicted that in the event of a "no" vote, most farmers would increase their wheat plantings because, even at low prices, the income from wheat would more than cover out-of-pocket costs and would offer greater returns than any other crops. Acreage of wheat under these circumstances could rise from 50 million to as high as 70 million acres, with a potential output of 1.5 billion bushels.

WHAT does it all mean? From where we sit it looks as though wheat growers in the United States are on the spot for 1964. It doesn't seem likely that Congress will take action to prevent a sharp price decline, and in this event, greatly increased production seems a distinct possibility. Wheat prices in the United States could fall to a level below the IWA minimum, which would call for an expanded U.S. government role in wheat exports.

Canada can take some satisfaction over the declared intention of the United States to meet its obligations under the IWA. But, in our view, this in itself is no guarantee that increases in supplies in the U.S. will not exert a downward pressure on prices, and may very well affect the negotiations at the next International Wheat Conference. What can Canada do about this situation? Relatively little, if anything. We are caught in the backwash of the farm policy struggle in the United States. It may very well have adverse effects on our wheat prices, and on our ability to compete with the already heavily subsidized U.S. wheat exports. ✓



# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**FED CATTLE PRICES** should hold most of recent gains, reflecting brisk retail sales and some strengthening of U.S. prices. However, further improvements are unlikely as feeder supplies are plentiful and there is ample feed grain.

**HAY SUPPLIES** and early cereal crop growth in the Prairies, apart from some non-irrigated sections in southern Alberta, should benefit greatly from good spring rains. Chances of forced livestock liquidation due to fodder shortages appear remote.

**LAMB PRICES** will remain strong this summer, as sales will be some 10 to 15 per cent smaller. Plan to ready some lambs ahead of the usual peak delivery, low price months of September through November.

**ELEVATOR SPACE** in the Prairies, while not especially tight now, will be at a premium by the end of the crop year. Make provisions to deliver as soon as you can assess new crop prospects reasonably well.

**FALL TURKEY PRICE OUTLOOK** is dull. March poult placements were large—1.8 million against 1.3 million a year ago, and total meat supplies are expected to be up.

**POULTRY NUMBERS** are climbing again. Although egg prices will rise this summer in response to usual drop-off in production, late fall and winter prospects are not encouraging.

**HOG PRICES** will stay buoyant during the summer months despite a 10 per cent increase in marketings, but will weaken this fall. Thus sales of weaners and feeders may be more profitable than finishing for late fall markets.

**SOYBEAN MARKETS** will be rather nervous with prices trending upward, until the size of the new U.S. crop is more firmly established. Old crop beans will be in short supply by the end of the U.S. marketing year, and although plantings may be larger, outlets for this crop continue to expand.

**COW SLAUGHTERINGS** will increase after June, dimming price prospects. Also, rising boneless mutton imports from Australia are putting pressure on the processed meat market.

**WIDE FLAXSEED PRICE GYRATIONS** of last summer are not likely to be repeated this year, barring serious drought. World production last year was considerably above that of the past three years, and remaining supplies are adequate to dampen moderate weather scares.



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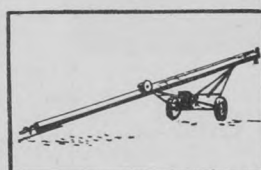
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## FARM CASH INCOME AT ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1962

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that cash income of Canadian farmers from farming operations reached an all-time high of \$3,194.4 million in 1962. This is 6.6 per cent above the previous record established a year earlier, and 13.4 per cent above the 1960 estimate.

The farm cash income figure is the total of cash income from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous year's grain crops; net cash advances on farm-stored grain in Western Canada; and deficiency payments made under the provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. It does not, of course, allow for the costs incurred by farmers in the production of commodities sold.

# What's Happening

All provinces shared in the increase in farm cash income last year. On a percentage basis, provincial gains amounted to: less than 1 per cent in Nova Scotia; nearly 2 per cent for New Brunswick; between 4 and 5 per cent for P.E.I., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta; 10 per cent for B.C.; and, 14 per cent for Saskatchewan.

In addition to the above income, western farmers received, during 1962, \$70.3 million in the form of supplementary payments paid out under the provisions of the Prairie

Farm Assistance Act and Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan. ✓

## ONTARIO WINTER WHEAT PRICE RANGE SET

The minimum prices for the 1963 Ontario winter wheat crop have been established at the same level as last year following negotiations between the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board, Ontario Flour Millers, cereal manufacturers and country grain elevators in London, Ont., recently.

The minimum set is \$1.65 per bushel for grades 1 and 2, and \$1.62 for grade 3.

Roy Coulter, Campbellville, chairman of the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board, said that all other clauses in last year's agreement were re-established during the negotiations. The meeting also set the minimum prices for Eastern Canada grades 4 and 5 and 1 and 2 mixed in addition to wheat grading lower as a result of excessive sprouting and low weight.

The agreement provides for an escalated minimum price which will increase 2 cents per bushel per month for the months of October to February, for a total increase of 10 cents per bushel, where it will be maintained through March and April. ✓

## ONTARIO MINISTER WANTS STUDY OF CATTLE MOVEMENT

Convinced that the Ontario beef industry is suffering unnecessary financial loss in the transport of cattle from Western Canada, Hon. Wm. A. Stewart, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture has suggested a study be made of freight rates and shipping conditions as they affect the province's beef industry. Mr. Stewart proposed that a committee composed of the Executive of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association, and Ontario and Federal agricultural officials be set up to work toward more favorable shipping arrangements. The Minister said it was imperative that cattlemen find a way to produce good quality beef at less cost. ✓

## HOG GRADES SUFFER BECAUSE OF OVERFINISH

Overfinish is still the biggest single reason for Canadian hogs not making the A grade, according to the semi-annual hog carcass survey conducted by the Canada Department of Agriculture. The latest survey shows 84 per cent of all Grade B hogs were unable to make the A grade, because they were too fat. Hogs in Western Canada were not faulted for being overfinished quite as often as hogs in the East. There were 78 per cent of all Western Grade B hogs that failed to be graded A for this reason, as against 87 per cent of the B hogs in the East with too much finish. ✓

## YUGOSLAVIA BUYS WHEAT ON CREDIT

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that a contract has been negotiated for the sale of approximately 7,350,000 bushels of Nos. 3 and 4 Northern Wheat to Yugoslavia. It is to be shipped through St. Lawrence ports prior to August 31, 1963. Payment for the wheat is to be made on the basis of 10 per cent at time of shipment, with the remaining balance to be paid in equal installments, plus interest, at the end of 2, 2½ and 3 years, respectively. This is the first sale of Canadian wheat to Yugoslavia since the 1954-55 crop year. ✓

## LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS TO BE STUDIED

The Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Alberta has received a grant of \$12,000 from the Canada Department of Agriculture to finance an economic study of local livestock auction markets in Alberta. The work will be conducted by Prof. Travis Manning. It will be designed to determine the relative importance of auction marketing of livestock and to evaluate the performance of local auction markets. Information will be sought on the volume and movement patterns of cattle, sheep, and hogs through these markets. The sources and destinations of livestock sold at auction will be studied to determine the relative importance of farm-to-farm movement and sales to packers and other buyers. The relative prices of feeders and other types of livestock, and the relation of auction sale prices to central market prices will be analyzed. ✓



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## A FRIEND PASSES

We regret to inform our readers of the death, on May 13, of Donald G. McKenzie, who retired in 1956 after heading the Board of Grain Commissioners for 15 years. He was 76.

Mr. McKenzie was vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited from 1936 to 1941, and for part of this period he acted as Managing Director of The Country Guide and Public Press Limited.

A graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Mr. McKenzie farmed for a number of years before becoming secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba. In 1928, he was elected to

the Manitoba Legislature. During the 8 years he served as an M.L.A., he held four Cabinet posts, including the Agriculture portfolio for a short time. As Minister, he signed the historic document which brought Manitoba's natural resources under the jurisdiction of the province.

Mr. McKenzie found time in his active and useful career to be president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, president of the International Peace Gardens Inc., member of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, and member of the Executive Committee of the Manitoba Division of the Red Cross Society. ✓



# *Performing its way to leadership* **THE GREAT SILVER FLEET**

**Pride in performance works two ways:** First, GLEANER owners rave about harvesting results. Second, it's a great tribute . . . having farmers make GLEANER the fast growing combine line in Canada. And we're proud.

Word gets around. Combine buyers put faith in what they hear about GLEANERS from friends, neighbors and relatives. They hear good things . . . better than expected performance . . . that it has a good name. And they ask questions.

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Why is GLEANER grain so clean that elevator men recognize it on sight? Because practically 90% of it is pre-cleaned by air with 2-fan cleaning before it gets to the cleaning shoe. And the longest separation travel you'll find in a combine means more grain in the bargain.

Seems to us that a good reputation comes directly from rewarding experiences owners tell about. Or it could be because we've probably turned out more combines of all kinds than anyone else.

It's your crop . . . your work . . . your profit. So get the most from your harvest. Join the GREAT SILVER FLEET. Make up a great team . . . a GLEANER and you.

**COMBINES THAT FOLKS HAVE GIVEN A GOOD NAME TO...**

## **ALLIS-CHALMERS GLEANERS**

**CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA, ST. HYACINTHE, TORONTO, WINNIPEG**





# Haul to the Farmers' Company that's on the move!

As Canada's first farmer-owned company, United Grain Growers has a **special** responsibility.

The prairie farmers who direct the affairs of U.G.G. must show that farmers can operate not only a sound business—reputable and strong—but one that can speak up for farmers and have **real** influence.

Competition for your grain . . . thoughtful and effective farm policy . . . only a strong, business-like farmers' company can achieve these.

A farmers' company with power and influence takes some doing. And fast moving.

When the U.G.G. founders established a charter

back in 1906, they made it impossible for anybody but farmers to own or control the company. They set up an objective: this company must help **all** farmers in the West. Next, they made company policies to guide their hired management.

Then they employed the experts . . . trained grain men . . . the specialists who could advise them on efficient business methods. And U.G.G. had begun to move.

United Grain Growers has never stopped moving.

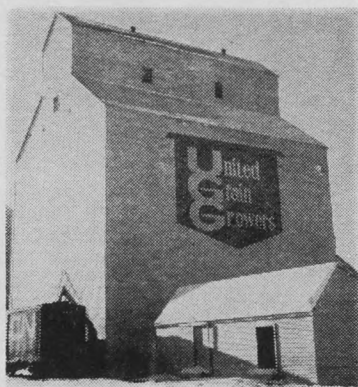
Look at some of the decisions which skilfully keep U.G.G.'s country elevator system the most efficient in Canada.



Take Fox Valley, Sask., where U.G.G. had a 28,000 bushel elevator, bought others from Reliance and Midland Pacific. Now U.G.G. farmers in Fox Valley have 286,000 bushels capacity, but need only two agents. One head office and

one field staff where three existed before. Less cost to the farmer. United Grain Growers' 775 elevators are composed of elevators that were once owned by 17 other companies.

U.G.G. will dismantle and rebuild an elevator, or lift it up in one piece and transport it by truck or rail. Look at the elevator at Manning, Alta. It is built like new from materials salvaged out of a dismantled elevator from Grimshaw. This 150,000 bushel giant is reputed to be the biggest country elevator under one roof in Canada . . . and Peace River Country farmers filled it the week it opened.



U.G.G. wants to provide real Farmers' Company competition at certain points. At Portage la Prairie, where competitors have been strongly entrenched for decades; U.G.G. opened last year and already Portage farmers have delivered thousands of bushels to this fine new 150,000 bushel composite elevator.



U.G.G. rebuilds or adds annexes wherever grain production justifies such action. Look at Carrot River, Sask. U.G.G. built in 1939 just after farmers first opened up the area. During the war, annexes were built in a hurry

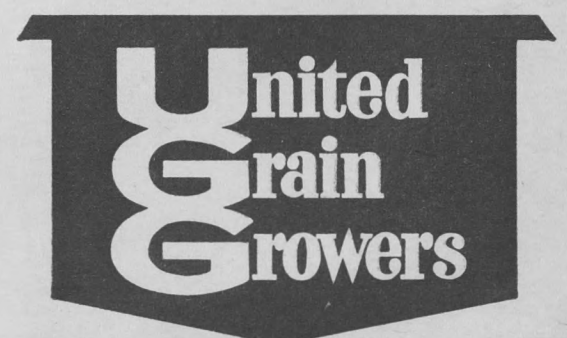
to save surplus grain that was piling up. In 1952, a new elevator was needed and built. Since then, the new surplus made it necessary to add annexes to both elevators. U.G.G. capacity at Carrot River is now 337,000 bushels.

This Farmers' Company is on the move. And every move is aimed at making the Company stronger, more able to help Western Canadian farmers. They own the company. No one else.

A. M. Runciman, president of United Grain Growers, told some Alberta farmers recently: "In the last 50 years, United Grain Growers has owned at one time or another some 1,200 elevators and has trimmed these down to 775. Our capacity per elevator since 1948 has increased 38 per cent — from an average of 52,000 bushels per elevator to 72,000 bushels in 1962. At the same time our country capacity has risen from 25 million bushels to 58 million bushels, or an increase of 132 per cent."

Figures that show U.G.G. is on the move . . . always giving a business-like meaning to the co-operative idea. It's the reason why, in the long run, you get the best deal from U.G.G. and your U.G.G. agent.

Haul to United Grain Growers and see.



**The Farmers' Company**





Two nice pike—reward for “quiet meditation” at Ministikiwan Lake in northwestern Saskatchewan



[Guide photos

A friend of Pete Williams, probably Ted Corbett, fishing at Chephren Lake in the Rockies.

## Reel Good Fishing

by PETE WILLIAMS

Our Rural Route Letter Correspondent

*Whimsical and homespun, this article will bring smiles to the experienced and useful tips to the novice*

**T**O make a success of summer fishing you've got to appreciate the hidden motives which cause a man to commit angling. If you plan to work yourself to a frazzle trying to fill your creel with fish you've missed the whole point of the outing. In fact, you should be locked up, because you're a reel menace to society.

A married man goes summer fishing for two main reasons, neither of which has a direct bearing on fish catching. Number one, he wants to get away before the little woman can think up some nasty job for him. Women are never satisfied with things the way the Lord made 'em. Come the good weather and they want to rearrange the whole landscape. The second reason is to tie up the car so his better half can't get to town and spend money. A single man goes just to show his married neighbors how nice it is to be independent.

Don't turn a summer fishing trip into a work-athon. Steady casting and hauling is all right in the spring and fall when the weather is coolish, or if you fish in the Rocky Mountains where summer begins July 31 and ends about 6 hours later. No sir, summer's the time for quiet medi-

tation. That's when you sit in a boat or on a bank and lower your bait into the deep, dark holes where the big ones are, or dangle a wet fly from a float. If you prefer the heavier stuff, such as spinners, wobblers and plugs, tow them behind a power boat.

**N**OW you've mastered the philosophy of the business, you can give some thought to fringe benefits. You'll get lots of fresh air, liberally spiked with atomic fallout. You might even get some fish. But don't expect the latter to jump into your creel, no matter what the ads for tourists say.

Where you go fishing is up to you, but the easier it is to get to the harder it will be to catch anything. And make sure you have a license—one for the province you're in, and a special National Parks license if you figure to visit one. Wherever you go there will be some closed areas. This is a pity because that's where the fish are.

If you think the Government has been hard on your pocketbook, wait until you start to buy fishing tackle. You can let the store clerk advise you, or you can get a sort of slide rule gadget that'll tell what bait and tackle to use for every sport fish in Canada. Whatever you do, take plenty of everything. You'll probably leave a lot of it hooked on the bottom. I'm sure that during the week tackle makers go around dumping wire and snags into all the popular fishing holes. Business people call it planned obsolescence.

There are those who claim fish bite only in the early morning or late evening because that's when the flies are about. This is nonsense. Flies and mosquitoes are on duty 24 hours a day, as anybody who has camped outdoors will testify. If fish eat at these times only, they do it out of sheer cussedness, so you'll have to get up early or miss your evening meal. My guess is that some fish will bite at any time if you put the right bait or lure in front of them. This is one reason why it pays to pack a big assortment of lures with you.

It's possible to buy a device that's supposed to tell you the exact time fish will bite for every day of the year. You adjust it to the time the moon rises. Go ahead and buy one if you like.



We imagine it was Corbett who landed this trout, because Williams didn't lay claim to catching it.

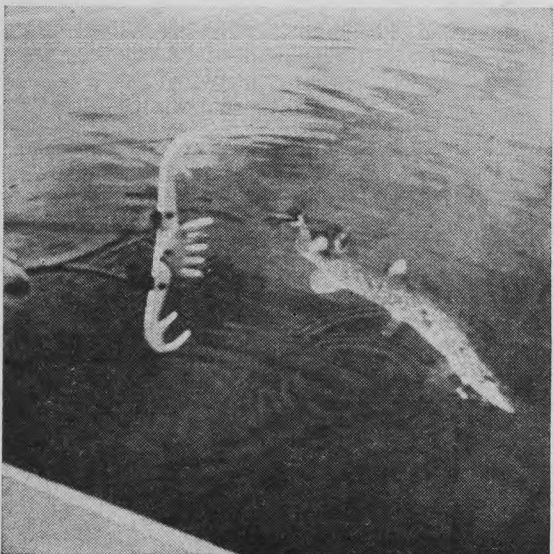
I did. If you're dumb enough to believe in a thing like this you should make a good fisherman.

If all your lures fail to bring results, try some of the natural baits you can find around you. On the bottom of most forest streams you'll see little rolls of bark or sand which contain caddis fly larvae. Trout really go for these. In open country you can always find a beetle or grasshopper.

**N**EVER underestimate a fish's brainpower. Fish are clever. Some of them are even diabolical. The only brainless critter is the one sitting on the bank with \$50 worth of tackle hoping to catch a couple of dollars' worth of fish he'll have to throw away or give to the neighbors.

When fly casting in a stream, let the fly drift down with the current. If you're using a dry fly you'll want to float it on the surface. A wet fly generally floats just under. Both of them are supposed to represent a helpless airborne creature caught in the water. Only a water bug can chug upstream, or scuttle off sideways. Even when casting a baited hook you should stick to this method. Study the flow of that stream. Fish are very quick to spot a phoney.

Casting with hardware—that is to say wooden or metal lures such as wobbler spoons, spinners or artificial minnows—you do just the opposite. These are supposed to be live critters, so you cast downstream and reel in so the gadget looks like it's swimming. If the current is strong enough to hold the action, let your lure stay in one spot



This gaff is about to trap this northern pike. When center prongs touch fish the arms spring in.



for awhile like a small fish waiting for tidbits to float by.

Whether fishing a lake or stream, remember to experiment with your lure for a spell to find the best speed for it. In general, a wobbler should be reeled in more slowly than a spinner. Too much speed spoils a wobbler's action. Most plugs also work best at a moderate speed. Speed is very important when you're trolling from a boat, especially a power boat. Low speed motors are best for trolling.

ONCE you have the mechanics worked out, you've got to place your lure where the fish can see it. Fish are shy creatures. You'll generally find trout in the shadow of a log or overhang, or at the base of a rapid or fall. The slack water inside the "V" of joining streams, or on the downstream side of a big rock are other good spots. Lake bass, perch and pike like to hide

among reeds or lily pads. If you can drag your lure past these plants without snagging you've got it made. Pike are greedy feeders who will grab at anything.

To find where the fish hang out in a large, open lake, weight your lure heavily and drag it along until you get a strike. After you've hauled him in, anchor there and bait-fish. If the weather is hot, they'll be away down near the bottom.

I prefer a calm day when the lake or stream surface is smooth. Some anglers say gusty days are best because the fish can't see them, which means they lack confidence in their appearance. However, fish do scare easily. A sudden motion, or shadow across a pool will send them zooming.

Noise will also frighten them. Don't talk loudly, shout, play a radio, or crack nuts when fishing. If you're in a boat, don't bang the sides or drop heavy objects in the bottom. And when you

anchor, don't toss the anchor away like a bank robber trying to get rid of evidence. Ease it gently into the water. The only time noise might get you fish is when you use dynamite, and that's illegal.

To get an idea how sound travels underwater, drop a line into a bunch of perch under a wharf or float. You'll hear the "tap, tap" of their lips telegraphed up your line as they nibble. At sea during the war, one of our crew members took a rifle and fired into the water when we were drifting through a big school of pilchards. The whole surface exploded in a blind frenzy around us.

I've trolled, cast and still-fished lakes, streams and salt water. I've tramped, ridden and rowed many miles and caught nothing, then made a good catch about 50 feet from the Trans-Canada Highway. Fishing is a crazy occupation.

What makes 'em bite I couldn't say. But all fish will bite some of the time and some fish will bite all of the time. If you land in the right place at the right moment with the right bait you'll catch 'em. V



Bill Daman, general manager, Gardeners Sales Ltd., looks over a 45-acre field of turnips on the J. Connery and Son farm at Portage la Prairie.



An Indian family harvesting onions on the Mulder farm at Portage. The Mulder operation needs 9 men throughout the growing season, and as many as 35 people at weeding and harvesting times.

## "Going Big" in Ve

*Manitoba eyes the late-winter home market and the lure of exports*

FACED with stiff competition from the south, Manitoba vegetable growers have been "going big" in recent years, spreading out into new areas, instead of being concentrated mainly on the edge of Winnipeg. Assisting this trend has been a great increase in varieties suitable for the southern Manitoba climate, and also the arrival of vegetable processing plants in the province.

Manitoba's fresh vegetable market is now worth \$9 million annually at the wholesale level, which means about \$7 million for the producers. Added to this is about \$1½ million through sales to the processing industries, and an undetermined amount from retail sales made directly from the farm, plus the value of vegetables consumed on the farm.

The best market prospects for Manitoba growers are in the Prairie Provinces and north-west Ontario. Alberta and Saskatchewan are increasing their own production, but the heavier soils of Manitoba can produce a little more color and better quality in many cases, and these two factors are becoming more important in a highly competitive business.

In the long run there is an export market for Manitoba vegetables outside the West. But if this is to be realized the grower will probably need to take a lower margin, considerable capital would be essential, and also a high level of skill. The exports would have to be mostly in processed form.

The United States, say within the next 20 years, could become a good customer. With a rising population and land being taken out of production for urban development, the demand should rise. They still have a lot of desert that could be brought into production through irrigation, but demands for water by the urban areas is increasing steadily and they may have some difficulties there.

Eastern Canada still has a great deal of undeveloped land, particularly peat land that could be brought into vegetable production. But here again there is urban spread and more mouths to feed, although at a slower rate than some areas of the U.S. Manitoba might make headway with some seasonal crops in the East, and there is often a favorable trucking rate on account of trucks

having to return empty to the East after delivering other products to the West.

Exports to the United Kingdom are unlikely to amount to much; the eastern U.S. has too much of an advantage there. Last year was an exception, when it took unusually bad weather in Europe, a strike on the eastern seaboard of the U.S., a wet harvest in Eastern Canada, and an outstandingly good crop in Manitoba to make way for Manitoba onions to reach the British market.

BILL DAMAN, who is general manager of Gardeners Sales Ltd., and a grower himself, while taking an optimistic view of vegetable prospects, suggests a cautious approach to expansion of Manitoba's production. He says that anyone who seeks to gain a foothold in vegetable growing needs to have some knowledge of it right from the start, and there is not much opportunity for going into it on a small scale. Vegetables have to be produced at relatively low prices for the domestic and possible export markets. It is also worth noting that the dollar value of vegetables may seem high to the outsider, compared to grain, but costs of production are high too.

Fortunately, the provincial extension service is well aware of the danger there is in haphazard and excessive production, and can advise the new producer on the difficulties he will face, as well as whatever opportunities there may be.

One thing is clear, Bill Daman says. The grower who sets up in an area where he can irrigate has a decided advantage and less risk. He quotes the results of tests with irrigation at the Morden Experimental Farm last season:

Spanish onions yielded as much as 409 cwt. per acre with irrigation, and only 144 without. Even the least successful variety produced 280 cwt. irrigated, 136 unirrigated—a 100 per cent increase. One late-maturing variety yielded nothing on dry land but 358 cwt. under irrigation.

Gardeners Sales, an organization owned by growers and supplying wholesalers, handles about 70 per cent of the fresh vegetables marketed in Manitoba, and 50 per cent of the potatoes other than those going to processing plants. The members sign contracts for all the vegetables they





Sprinklers watering celery on the Mulder farm. Daman says irrigation gives a grower a decided advantage and less risk.

# getables

by **RICHARD COBB**

produce, after sending a list of their intentions to the organizations and being advised of the marketing situation. In this way, Gardeners Sales can tell the growers if their plans are out of line, because they know from experience the acreage required to meet the early, mid-season and late markets. The result is a fair amount of stability for the whole industry in the province.

**T**HE potential for one segment of the domestic market is interesting Bill Daman particularly. As things are now, homegrown stored crops, such as cabbage, carrots and onions are exhausted by February. From then on imports, mostly from Texas and California, meet the need. He believes that Manitoba-grown crops could be stored up to April with the proper facilities, and thereby take over a larger share of the market. The size of this late-winter market is indicated by figures compiled by the Canada Department of Agriculture on inspected carlots of imported vegetables received at five Prairie centers—Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l
1961	90	270	495	465
1962	75	120	705	720

Some fall crops could stand an increase in production if there were proper storage to carry them over until late winter. The equipment would be expensive and a miscalculation would be costly, but there is a possibility that it can be done.

For quite some time, the question of developing a central marketing agency for Manitoba vegetables has been under discussion, but proposals for marketing boards have been voted down. Bill Daman says it would be ideal if all growers would organize voluntarily but, if not, marketing boards appear to be the only satisfactory answer, perhaps on the basis of individual commodities, such as tomatoes, at first. He also favors an industry-wide approach to development of Manitoba vegetable production. This would include growers, the fresh vegetable and processing firms, government, and manufacturers of containers, to improve the industry on an orderly basis.

Daman sums it up this way: "The first province to organize its marketing will have an important jump on the other provinces." V



This easy-to-build, economical dam provides creek water for irrigation to adjacent fields at the Connery and Son farm.



Everett Mulder, a leading Manitoba vegetable grower, displays some of his cauliflower grown under irrigation at Portage.



A field of Brussels sprouts grown by J. Connery and Son, Portage. [Guide photos]

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Dr. Sol Sinclair, who spent a year abroad on a Canada Council fellowship studying the agricultural policy of the EEC, and its implications for Canadian agriculture.

## A Summary

- The EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) poses a new set of trade problems for countries such as Canada.
- Since 40 per cent of Canadian exports to the EEC countries consist of agricultural commodities, Canadian farmers have a big stake in CAP.
- In the 7-month period since CAP became operative, Canadian agricultural exports to EEC countries have declined by 20 per cent.
- CAP is designed to improve the efficiency of agriculture in EEC countries by facilitating agricultural adjustment and by improving production methods and management practices.
- CAP provides for the establishment of a Fund to bear the costs of agricultural

adjustment, price stabilization and subsidies. This Fund is to be derived mainly from import levies and contributions from EEC countries.

- Eighty-five per cent of Canadian agricultural exports are subject to these import levies, which thus far have been very much higher than previous ad valorem duties.

- High domestic target prices for cereals in EEC, means high import levies, more self-sufficiency and fewer imports of these products into the community, and tougher competition for animal product imports as well.

- Demand for various food products in EEC countries is shifting as incomes rise. If Canada is to maintain its farm exports, it must keep abreast of changes in demand and adjust exports accordingly.

# Agricultural Policy of the Common Market

by SOL SINCLAIR

*Chairman, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba*

**B**EGINNING in 1958, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands joined to form the European Economic Community (EEC), better known as the Common Market. The creation of this Common Market for free trade among member countries must be regarded as one of the most significant developments of the present century. Despite the slowing up of economic activities in the Common Market resulting from General De Gaulle's veto of Britain's entry, the Community carries on and is recovering from this shock.

The implications of the freeing of trade within the Community, and the movement toward a common external tariff against non-members, continues to be a topic for serious discussion. The major point of concern revolves around the question of how other countries may continue to share in the Community's growing market.

With the bringing into force of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) last summer, a new set of trade problems face countries such as Canada. The CAP has completely revised the conditions and terms under which trade in farm products between the Common Market countries and the rest of the world will take place in the future.

In the last decade the total imports of the six Common Market countries has doubled, running currently at an annual rate in excess of \$32 billion. This constitutes almost 25 per cent of total world imports. Of this amount, nearly \$6 billion is in the form of food, beverages and tobacco. Canadian exports to the Common Market in 1961 totalled roughly \$500 million, of which nearly \$200 million were agricultural commodities.

Total imports into the Common Market have grown substantially, even under the terms of the new external tariffs. The immediate question is what will happen to trade in agricultural products between Canada and the Community with the introduction of the new agricultural policy and its new system of trade restrictions. It is too early to draw any definite conclusions on the impact of these new trade regulations. However, a few current trade figures are pertinent.

The CAP became operative on July 30, 1962. We now have Canadian trade figures to the end of February 1963, a 7-month period since the inception of the new agricultural policy. In these 7 months, total Canadian exports to all countries increased by 4 per cent over the comparable period in the previous year. Total agricultural exports declined by 6 per cent. However, our trade with the Common Market shows a different picture. Our exports of all products to the Common Market in these last 7 months declined by 6 per cent over the previous year's comparable

period, but our agricultural exports in this same period declined by as much as 20 per cent.

The foregoing may be put in another way. While Canada's total product exports to the Community declined by about \$18 million during this 7-month period, our agricultural exports to the area actually declined by \$29 million.

Is this decline in our agricultural exports to the Common Market the result of the new terms of trade laid down in CAP? Is the decline an indication of future trends? These are the important questions that Canadian farmers and our government must consider carefully in current negotiations, both at the GATT meetings and with administrators of the European Economic Community. To this end, an understanding of the provisions of the CAP and their practical application is essential. While the general provisions are known, the manner in which they will be applied is still uncertain because the Community itself is still testing various methods. We can, however, gain some insight into their meaning by an examination of what is known.

**T**HE CAP is based on a set of proposals drafted by the Commission of the EEC. They cover about 90 per cent of the farm commodities produced in the Community. Up to now, only part of these proposals have been accepted and put into operation. These cover about 60 per cent of the products and include cereals, pigmeat, poultry and eggs, fruit and vegetables and wine. Regulations with respect to the other products, namely beef, dairy products, sugar and rice, are still to be agreed upon by the members of the Common Market.

There are three main features of the CAP which are of special concern to an exporter of agricultural products like Canada. These are: (1) the common policy on agricultural structure; (2) the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund; and (3) the common policy for trade in farm products. The efficiency with which these will be put into operation in the Community and, especially the conditions under which trade will be organized and carried on, will determine the size

of the market for Canadian agricultural exports to that area. A brief statement about each will have to suffice to indicate the essential elements of them.

### AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

An important task facing the administrators of the CAP is that of improving the structure of agriculture in the Community. History and inheritance laws in these countries produced a large number of very small, highly fragmented farms. Of the 16 million farms presently recorded, 9 million are smaller than 2½ acres. Of the other 7 million farms, over two-thirds are less than 25 acres in size. Many of these are made up of small parcels of land lying widely separated from each other. For modern commercial farm operations, this type of farm structure is very inefficient. This situation is largely responsible for the high levels of protection and high farm price supports prevalent for farm products in the Common Market countries.

The national governments of the member countries recognized the difficult conditions caused by this type of farm structure. They have already instituted programs designed to increase the size of farm, to consolidate holdings and to improve, in every possible way, the conditions necessary to promote greater efficiency among their farmers. These programs are now being co-ordinated through the CAP.

The objective is to assist in the creation of economically viable family farm units. This is to be achieved in a variety of ways. Included are loans and outright grants to farmers to increase farm size, improve buildings and raise soil fertility. Provision is made for an increase in agricultural research and education to improve production methods and management practices. A social adjustment program is also included to assist surplus farm workers and surplus farmers to re-train and re-locate for work in other industries.

These activities, designed to bring about a readjustment in the structure of farms, is a long-term operation. However, a start has already been

(Please turn to page 50)



# CONTROL OF ORCHARD INSECTS

## The Balance-of-Nature Way

*Nova Scotia growers spray less often,  
and get better apples at lower cost*

by **DON BARON**

Field Editor

**T**HE Annapolis Valley's long-troubled apple industry has begun to taste prosperity again. One of the developments which has helped to make this happy situation possible is a new program for dealing with insects. It has slashed growers' costs of spraying in the orchard; resulted in bigger sets of fruit at blossom time, and bigger harvests in the fall. It has been credited with improving the quality of the apples. And although the program is not one that can be picked up and adapted to other fruit growing areas of the country, it is one that could provide a lead for the future to fruit growers everywhere.

It has been so effective that, in some orchards, quality apples are being produced with the application of a single insect spray a year. In some years, no sprays at all are required. The program has become so popular that 80 per cent of the Valley's growers are said to be using it.

The Nova Scotia program is one that rejects the idea of a complete kill-off of insects with chemicals. Instead, it calls for judicious use of chemicals that are selective, or toxic to certain insects, but harmless to others. Its aim is to achieve a balance of nature in the orchard, a situation in which growers spare the myriads of parasites and predators which can benefit them by preying on orchard pests.

Grower Henry Foote at Woodville credits the program with saving the apple industry there. Foote is an energetic, cheerful man who takes in his stride the formidable job of managing a 40-acre orchard, and looking after 140 hives of bees. He was one of the first to swing over.

"I doubt if we would be growing apples here today if it hadn't been developed," he stated. "We all sprayed heavily, but insects were building up resistance. Apple prices were dropping too. We were near the point of no profit."

His neighbor, Charlie Foote, who is no relation, is just as enthusiastic. He can recall that he used to buy 2,500 pounds of arsenate of lead every year. He applied the spray, along with fungicides, several times a season.

"We used to do all sorts of crazy things," he stated. "We used to apply oil to the trees too. But with all that work, we could take a barrel of apples, and search for quite awhile without finding a clean one."

Architect of the Nova Scotia program is a soft-voiced, New Brunswick-born scientist who, except for a 6-year stint in Alberta, has spent his working life in the Annapolis Valley. Dr. A. D. Pickett is his name, an entomologist at the Kentville Research Station of the Canada Department of Agriculture. His work on insect control rocketed him into the spotlight in recent years, as an international authority.

**W**E called on Dr. Pickett last summer. It was a sunny July day, and he soon led us into a 10-acre orchard which is under his control.

The trees had been sprayed with insecticides only 8 times in the past 11 years, he explained. (Fungicides are applied regularly, of course, as they must be in any orchard.)

Were the trees healthy? To this inexperienced observer, they certainly were. Some early leaf damage from an attack of winter moths was evident, but it had been controlled by an early spray. New leaves were growing vigorously.

Here and there a few signs of recent damage to leaves were noticeable. Dr. Pickett plucked a curled leaf off a tree, unrolled it, and showed how a few rosy aphids were causing the trouble. This pest had once been so serious a problem in Valley orchards that it required regular spraying, he related. Then, his sharp eyes spotted something



Dr. A. D. Pickett examining a curled apple leaf. The attacking aphids were being controlled by their natural insect enemies.

else on the leaf. He pointed it out—clusters of tiny winged insects. On other curled leaves he found tiny red maggots and the occasional lady beetle.

"These are the predator insects," he explained. "They are feasting on the aphids, sucking them dry of their body juices."

It was a perfect example of nature at work; of the rosy aphid outbreak being controlled by its own predators.

"Some growers might run for their sprayer when they see an outbreak of aphids like this taking shape," he said. "Here, where we have built up populations of natural predators, spraying might do more harm than good. By the time a grower spots the aphids and get his sprayer into the field, the situation will likely be under control. Spraying would simply kill off the parasites. It would be a costly kill-off, for at the next aphid outbreak, the parasites wouldn't be as numerous, and the damage would be more severe."

Close inspection of the orchard revealed that 10 to 15 per cent of the leaves showed some insect damage. But according to Dr. Pickett, and to growers like the Footes, this is a small price to pay.

How big are the savings? They can be high! Valley growers spend about \$5 an acre on insecticides, while surveys have revealed that apple growers in New York state spend several times that much.

Dr. Pickett points to other savings too. Unsprayed trees should produce bigger crops, for there will be no accumulation of chemicals on the leaf surfaces which will limit the normal passage of gases through the leaf pores, interfering with growth. The apples that are harvested are free of spray residues too, a real benefit now that the public is becoming more concerned about residues.

**I**T was years ago that Dr. Pickett lost faith in the old spraying programs. He and his staff, in co-operation with provincial extension workers, devised the new one to replace it, making deliberate use of insects and even birds to control the orchard pests.

Much of this work has involved searching out the selective chemicals which are vital in the program. Dr. Pickett has tested dozens of



Charlie Foote, of Woodville, recalled that he had to search to find a clean apple during the days of heavy spraying. Now wormy ones are hard to find.



chemicals in recent years, measuring their selectivity and charting the results. Now, a simple glance at the chart hanging in his office shows which chemicals are suitable for controlling certain pests while leaving other insects unharmed.

Ryania is one of the chemicals that has been tested. It is a product made from the ground stems of a tropical shrub. Its use has brought about spectacular control of the world's worst apple pest—the codling moth, which causes the worm in the apple. When codling moth populations begin to rise despite the insect's natural enemies, Dr. Pickett recommends the use of ryania. It controls the moth, without damaging other insects.

The ryania control program was introduced in 1954. Prior to that, wormy apples were a serious problem. Surveys made in the late 1940's showed that 15 to 30 apples per 100 were wormy. By 1960, this was cut back to 2 wormy apples per 100, and even fewer by 1961.

With apple quality improving, exports are increasing. Art Calkin, manager of the Valley's biggest apple shipping firm, the Scotian Gold Co-operative, says there is a decided connection too. Satisfied customers are coming back for more. Five years ago, exports from the Val-



This healthy orchard has been sprayed with insecticides only 8 times in the last 11 years. Balance-of-nature did the rest of the control work. [Guide photo]

ley were 176,000 bushels. Last year, they were 408,000.

No matter how you look at it, the program has given spectacular results.

**W**HAT does it mean to other fruit growing areas? Dr. Pickett points out that it isn't likely to be transplanted quickly to other areas where conditions would be different.

In the Annapolis Valley, orchards are located in a small concentrated area. When an insect outbreak threatens, sound judgment is required in deciding whether or not

to spray. The Valley is well supplied with trained extension specialists who can advise growers quickly.

There is another factor too. The Valley abounds with abandoned orchards, relics of the heyday of the apple industry there. These make an ideal haven for predator insects.

The problem facing other districts which would like to try biological control, would be to develop a specific program to suit their own conditions. Insect specialists would have to work it out. This would take time.

Dr. Pickett points to another problem too. In areas where the

common control programs have been used, normal predators are scarce. Once you quit spraying an orchard, the number of pests builds up fast. In the absence of natural enemies, some spraying would be required. If selective insecticides are not available, the grower can be left in a dilemma.

Despite these difficulties, the program is being adapted in certain other fruit growing areas of North America, and growers across Canada may look forward to some further developments.

Dr. Henry Hurtig, who is responsible for planning the Canada Department of Agriculture's research program into pesticides, has this to say on the subject:

"The goal of modern pest control research is due to reduce the use of chemical controls to a minimum. Industry is contributing to this goal by providing selective pesticides of low toxicity, and governments are supporting research aimed at an intelligent marriage of chemical and biological control."

Pest control is heading in that direction. Down in Nova Scotia, growers have already experienced the beneficial effects. Insects are a much smaller problem to them, than they were a few years ago. V

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where we rub shoulders with our friends and customers — farmers, mechanics, shopkeepers. Our small town approach and old-fashioned business sense keep us on the right track — we treat policyholders as friends, not statistics. To be the largest insurer of automobiles is important. But more than that, it's dollars and sense proof that motorists all over Canada like Wawanesa's way of doing business.

*News note: On March 1st, 1963, Wawanesa became the first insurance company in Canada to issue non-cancellable auto policies.*



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# Cords Can Be Killers

by **GEORGE H. HOKE**, *Alberta farmer*

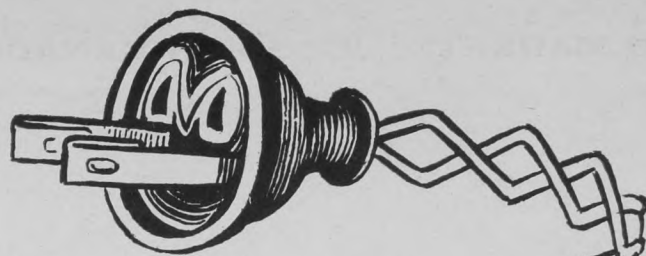
**W**HEN a man makes a fool of himself the general tendency is to draw a curtain around the episode and sit quietly inside until the whole thing blows over. In this particular case, although I am not proud of my folly, I do think I should tell the story of the plug-in cord in the hope that it may save a valuable farm animal and even a human life.

It was some time after the power was installed on my farm before I was able to replace the old gas engine on the stock pump with an electric motor. The farm buildings had all been wired by a qualified electrician with the exception of a small shed next to the barn, which I wired myself to serve the cream separator. I wired the shed in the proper manner, using a porcelain fuse box and an adequate ground. It passed inspection.

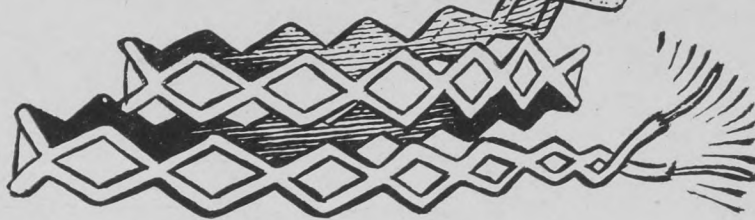
At last I was able to afford a motor for the pump which sat only 10 feet from the nearest outlet in the shed. I attached a 2-wire cord to the motor with a plug at the other end. To start the pump, all that was necessary was to plug in the cord which lay along the ground into the shed. All this was temporary, I told myself. There was no one but me around to handle it and I was a careful soul. It was quite handy.

For a temporary fix the cord lasted rather well. After a year or two, there were several places where it had been rubbed raw against the pulley, and once a pig got loose and chewed the rubber off a foot or so, but tape kept the thing from blowing too many fuses, and I even went so far as to purchase the proper cable to install in place of the cord.

Not long ago, at the height of the spring sloppiness the pump motor blew a fuse. The cord seemed intact so I tried another fuse. That one blew also. Closer examination re-



*A dairy cow proved that you can't fool with electricity*



vealed the wires were bare where they entered the motor. This I discovered just at milking time one evening and I couldn't find a roll of tape in a hurry. I spread the wires apart and threaded a strip of inner tube among the bare spots. That would last until the trough was full, I hoped, and I would tape it properly after milking. There was only one spare fuse left in the box, a 20 amp., so I screwed that in and plugged it in again.

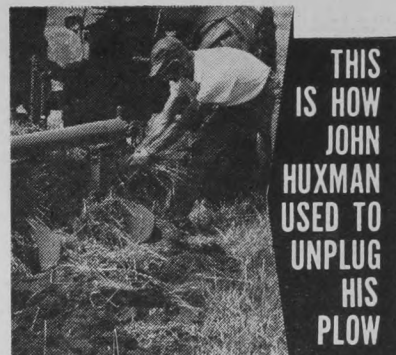
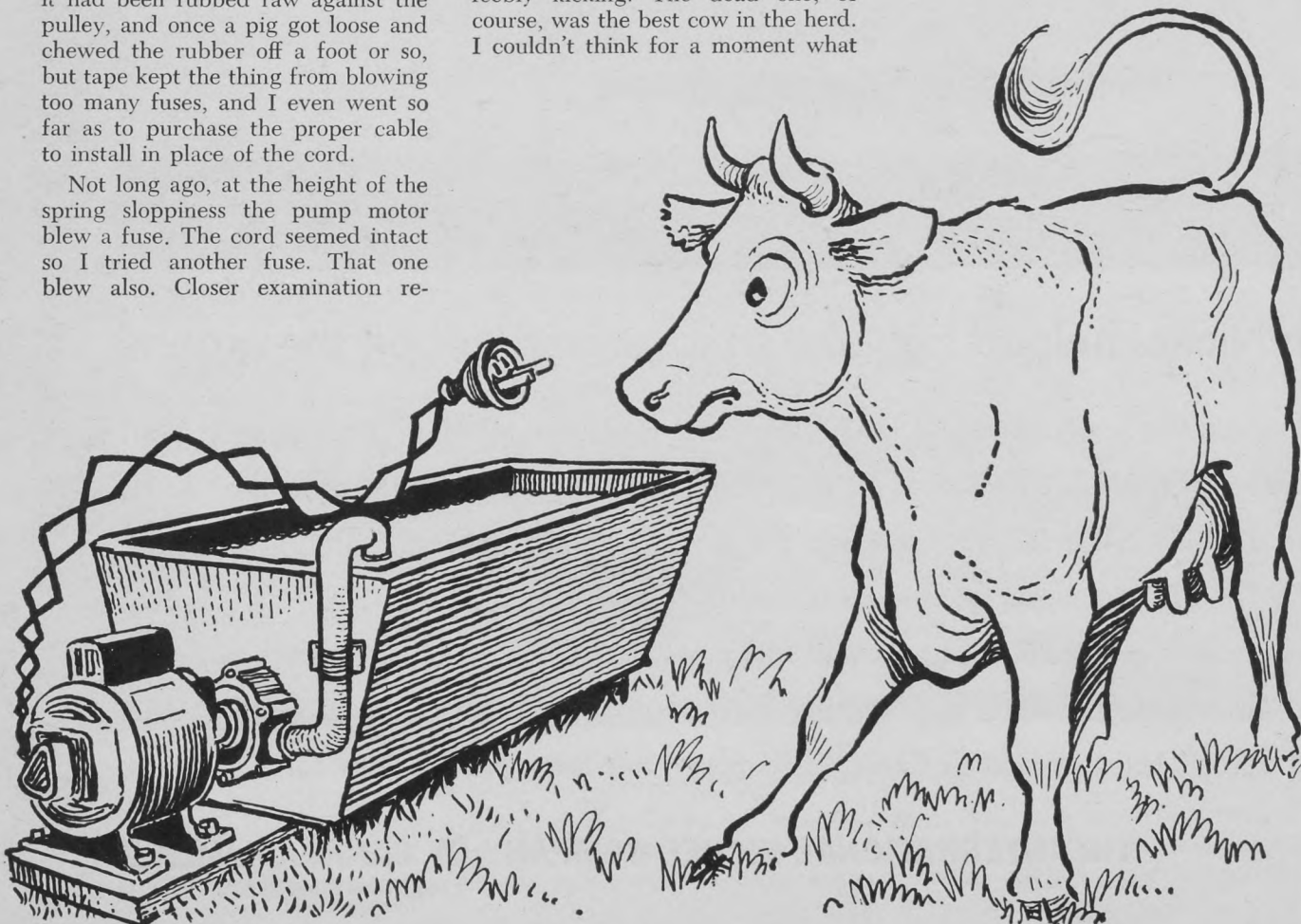
**I**T happens sometimes that my cows are too numerous to be accommodated all at once in the barn. I am proud of the way I trained the second shift to wait outside the door for their turn at the feed bin and the milker. On this particular evening, I changed shifts as usual and the out-going bossies naturally headed for the water trough. One member of the second shift was tardy about coming in and I went to help her along a little.

I rounded the corner of the barn and there lay two cows by the trough, one stone dead and the other feebly kicking. The dead one, of course, was the best cow in the herd. I couldn't think for a moment what

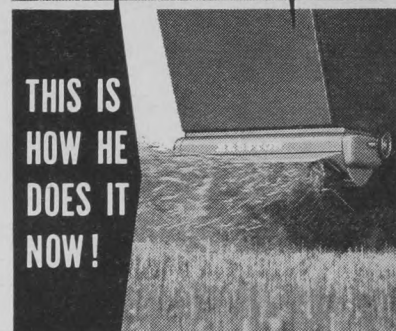
had happened until I noticed the pump had stopped. The second cow soon revived and got to her feet none the worse for the jolt she had taken. She eyed that trough warily for the next 24 hours, but thirst eventually caused her to forget her fears. The other cow, worth \$300 was dragged away deep into the nearby woods as a windfall for the crows and magpies.

A \$300 cow may be an expensive way to learn the potentialities of farm power, but to me it was a cheap lesson and a lasting one. When I think of the hundreds of times I dip water from that trough with a wire-handled pail, it was the greatest bit of good luck that the poor cow had to be sacrificed to show me how close I came to being the victim instead of her.

There was no more water pumped until the new moisture-proof cable was solidly installed, ground wire and all.



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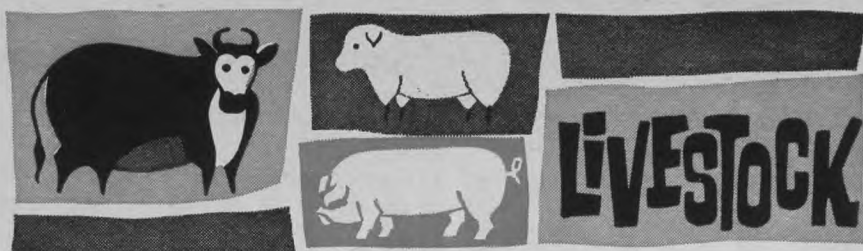
## **How Canadian Nickel helped England's Hovercraft get off the ground**

Hovercraft went into service last year in England, where they were invented and built. These strange craft actually ride on a cushion of air and, after take-off, are completely free of contact with the ground or water. Making the Hovercraft a reality called for great skill and the use of the finest materials. And, in this latter regard, Canadian nickel helped. Why nickel? Because it is strong, durable, corrosion resistant. Nickel is used in the Hovercraft's transmission system and hydraulic and fuel pipes; nickel-containing steels are used in the general structure, and heat-resisting nickel alloys are used extensively in the engines. The growth of nickel markets at home and abroad helps strengthen Canada's economy and helps provide jobs for Canadians.

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## Cash Crops and Beef Cows Not Quite Enough!

*The Bordens of Port William, N.S., wonder if their next step must be to set up a feedlot*

**C**HARLIE and Jim Borden have a cash crop program on their farm in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia that would be the envy of many farmers. They grow 20 acres

of apples, 18 acres of peas, and 7 acres of sweet corn for the new frozen food plant nearby. But this program utilizes only part of the resources of their farm. For it leaves a lot of land unworked, and the farm buildings virtually unused.

To balance out this program, and use the extra land and buildings, the Bordens turned to beef. A succession of good Shorthorn bulls has transformed the farm's original Guernsey herd, into a group of hardy beef cows. They have expanded the herd until it now numbers 85 females, including 20 heifers which had their first calves last year. The herd is managed with the same hardboiled business sense applied to their cash crops operations. It's dollars and cents, not tradition and sentiment, that count. This has meant devising a beef program far different from beef cow programs of the past.



Jim Borden wonders if his next step should be to feed out his own stock.



65 cows with 66 calves grazed this 25-acre field for 10 weeks last summer.

It called for an intensive farming program. The tradition that beef cows and rough land go together has no place with the Bordens. Their land isn't cheap. It is high producing land. The Bordens have decided that intensive production is the key to cutting costs.

Their permanent pasture is a case in point. It's only a 25-acre field, yet, 65 mature cows, with 66 calves, grazed it for 10 weeks, from late May to the end of July, and still couldn't keep it eaten down. Last summer was unusually wet, but even in normal summers, that 25-acre field carries the herd until the aftermath from the hay fields is ready.

This highly productive pasture is no accident. It can be attributed to the use of a lot of fertilizer. The field gets an application of 500 pounds per acre of 6-12-12 each year, in addition to a booster application of ammonium nitrate during summer.

Hay comes off 85 acres of dike-land, and that, plus some upland fields, provides aftermath grazing for

the herd each fall. With 85 females, and a strong demand for feeder calves each fall pushing prices to what appear to be attractive levels, sales each year might well gross them around \$8,000 a year or more, from now on.

*(Please turn to page 21)*



Good Shorthorn bulls turned Guernseys into good beef type cattle.

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*The manager of a large dairy herd must approach his job as a business man. Complete records and production figures help to determine a true profit picture here.*

Bruno Giacomazzi is the son in P. Giacomazzi and Son, Mt. Baker View Farms, Aldergrove, B.C. The B.C.A. average on their 80 cow Holstein herd improved from 109-103 in 1958-59, to 144-142 for 1961-62. The Giacomazzis are pleased with this improvement and attribute their success to good management, breeding, and dependable "Miracle" Feeds.







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Yours truly,

*M. Levine*  
M. Levine.

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# CHEVROLET TRUCKS

at your CHEVROLET DEALER'S



(Continued from page 19)

Despite this Jim is quick to admit the beef herd today is still a puzzle to them. For despite the intensive pasture and cropping program, and the big calf crop sold each fall, he considers returns are low, in relation to expenses. It takes 2 acres of land per cow to provide pasture, hay and grain for the herd. Jim points out: "Too much land and too much capital are tied up in the cow herd, considering the returns we get. Now we have to ask ourselves, does it pay to sell the calves as feeders?"

There may be an alternative. With just a little more effort, the Bordens could establish a feedlot of their own, and feed out the calves to market finish.

Their problem is that they have no experience in running a feedlot. Very few people in the Maritimes have. The Bordens would have to devise a cropping program for the farm to provide feed, and a feeding and management program for the steers. It would have to be one that would keep their costs in line. They could probably get peavine silage from the new frozen food plant. They have experience in growing sweet corn—maybe field corn would also respond to their management.

Time alone will tell. One thing that the Bordens do believe, is that while their cash cropping and beef cattle programs look like an ideal combination, there is still room for improvement. Maybe a feedlot is the answer.—D.R.B. ✓

## Complementary Grazing Sound

**M**ORE beef from your pasture is a dividend you can get if you use one of the complementary grazing systems tested at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current. Results from 7 years of grazing trials show that these systems raised the annual production per acre of beef by at least 50 per cent.

The trials were conducted on field scale pastures. Yearling steers were used to compare beef production per acre from a combination of crested wheatgrass and native range, with the production from native range. Three grazing systems were used. In one, crested wheatgrass was grazed until mid-June, then the cattle were moved to native grass pasture. In the second, cattle were given free choice of both crested wheatgrass and native pasture throughout spring and summer. In the third, crested wheatgrass was grazed until mid-June and both pastures grazed for the rest of the summer.

All three systems gave higher returns than using only native grass pasture throughout the season. However, the third system is recommended as it stood up better in the very dry years, 1960 and 1961.

Under a system of complementary grazing 1½ acres of crested wheatgrass and 8 acres of native grass pasture carried one yearling for 5 months of grazing. Using native grass alone, 16 acres of pasture were

required for a yearling steer. Complementary grazing produced 35 pounds of beef per acre per year, whereas native grass alone produced only 20 pounds per acre. An extra dividend of 15 pounds of beef per acre makes the use of complementary grazing systems worth considering for your cattle enterprise. ✓

## Grain Feeding on Pasture Tests

**G**RAIN fed to fattening steers on irrigated pasture returned a net increase of over \$75 per acre when compared to steers who received no grain while on pasture, according to recent tests carried out at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

In the tests three groups of yearling steers were fed varying amounts of ground barley on irrigated pasture. In the first group steers received no grain, while the second group got 3 pounds of grain per day starting June 12. This amount was gradually increased until they were eating 15 pounds of grain a day by the end of the grazing season. The third group were fed grain from the start (May 23), and

were consuming 15 pounds of grain per head by the end of the trial.

Each group was handled on a four-field rotational system and had free access to water and minerals (salt and bonemeal). The pastures were flood irrigated four or five times during the season, and were fertilized, mowed and harrowed.

The results of the test are summarized in the following table:

Group	1	2	3
No. of steers	10	15	20
Steers per acre	2.5	3.9	5.2
Av. wt. May 23 (lb.)	626	620	618
Av. wt. Sept. 18 (lb.)	903	952	968
Av. daily gain (lb.)	2.35	2.81	2.97
Grain fed (av. dly.) (lb.)	—	8.4	11.9
Feed cost per lb gain \$	0.07	0.11	0.12
Total costs per lb. gain \$	0.14	0.17	0.18
Cost price per steer \$	150.00	148.00	148.00
Selling price per steer \$	219.00	232.00	243.00
Profit per steer \$	30.00	25.00	30.00
Profit per acre \$	75.00	97.00	156.00
Dressing percentage	54.9	57.3	57.4
Per cent of Red and Blue grades	Nil	80	95

## Early Marketing with Roughages

**B**ILL JORDAN of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has produced quality steers in 17 months, using pasture, high quality roughages and very little grain. When they went to market off pasture in mid-October, 11 graded red brand, the other 9 were blues.

Here is how Jordan handled them. Spring-born calves were weaned in

the fall, weighing 440 pounds. Over winter, they were fed grass silage, about 4 pounds of hay, and an average of 2 pounds of chopped oats each (4 pounds early in winter, tapered off). They gained 1 pound per day and as 606-pound yearlings were turned out onto a lush 4-year-old grass-legume pasture in spring. They were given no grain, but still gained 1.6 pounds daily, and weighed 870 pounds when marketed.

The program gave quick turnover on the steers, which required very little grain and little labor. One disappointing feature was that the cold carcasses dressed out at only 51.2 per cent.—D.R.B. ✓

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NEWS FOR SWINE BREEDERS  
SEE RED CEDAR SHINGLE STORY

PAGE  
32

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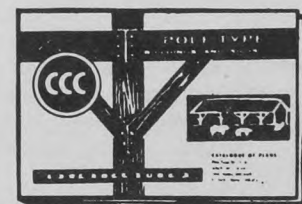
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McLean spends about half an hour a day with his hogs to see all is well.

hour a day in it, just watching the pigs, or seated at his desk in the work room keeping his records in order. The building has slat floors and a liquid manure handling system which eliminates the need for bedding. It has mechanical feeding equipment, is fan-ventilated and is completely insulated. Total cost was \$12,000 or about \$40 per pig.

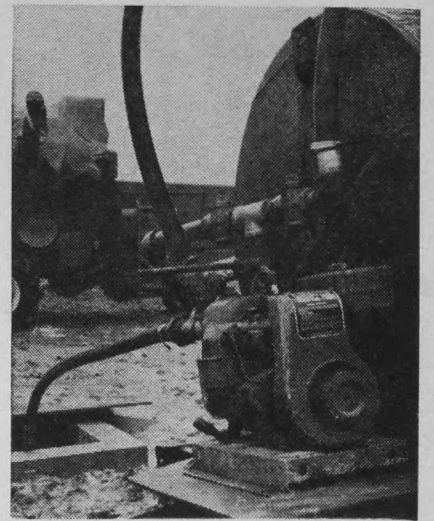
Since there is no feed, bedding or manure to handle on a regular basis, McLean believes that the cost isn't too high. "It should easily pay for itself in 10 years," he says.

The building measures 30 ft. by 80 ft., and is divided into two sections by a 7-ft.-wide work room running across its center. This leaves little more than 2,000 square feet of floor area for the pigs, or about 7

square feet each. Pig comfort was excellent last winter. Even during the coldest days, they stayed clean and dry.

Manure handling is a twice-a-year job. The concrete floor and lower walls of the building beneath the slats serve as a manure reservoir. Occasionally, he pulls a plug to let the manure flush to an outside underground concrete tank measuring 8 x 8 x 50 ft. A gasoline-powered pump lifts this liquid into an old 1,000-gallon gasoline tank, mounted on a running gear, for hauling to the fields.

McLean buys concentrates by the bag, and uses his own home-grown grain for feed. He grinds and mixes rations every 2 weeks in a portable grinder-mixer, then blows the mixed



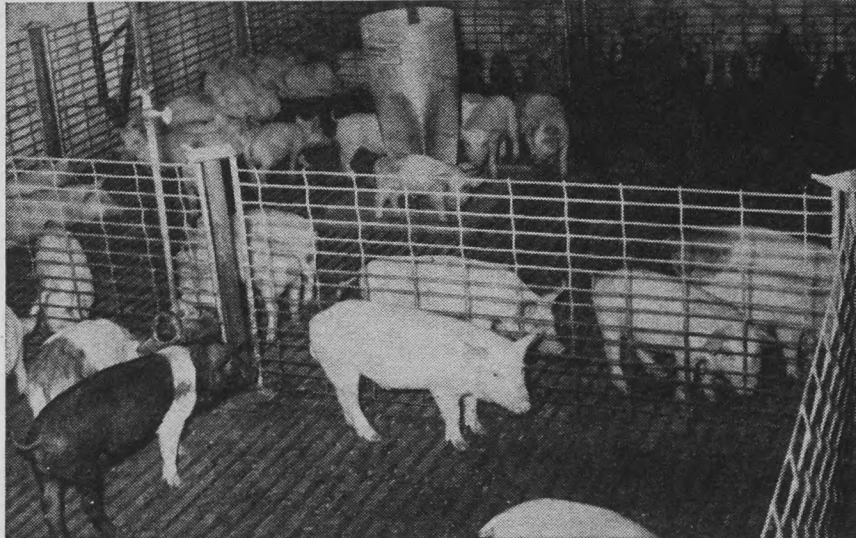
Liquid manure is pumped from concrete tank into old gasoline tanker.

## Labor-Saving Hog Unit

**H**OWARD McLEAN of Melbourne, Ont., has taken the labor out of pig production and he figures he's put profits back into it.

A year ago, his 150 market hogs were housed in an old stable, and it took his hired man half a day to look after them. But McLean faced up to the need for more revenue and decided to expand. He made five trips to the United States to examine slat-floored buildings, then he had one built on his own place.

It handles 300 hogs (nearly 1,000 a year) and he spends only half an



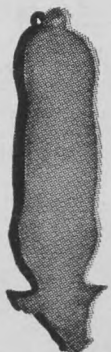
This new \$12,000 hog barn has virtually eliminated labor for Howard McLean. Slatted floors do away with bedding. Feeding and watering are all automatic.

feed into bins beside his new hog building. From then on, feeding is mechanical and automatic.

With the two bins, he can use three rations: a starter, grower, and finisher, so long as his farrowings are timed in such a way that he requires only two at any one time.

McLean, who farms 200 acres of land at Melbourne, will grow about 85 acres of grain corn this year, along with some wheat, oats, pasture and hay. He has 65 sows, keeps 20 beef cows, and feeds off a few steers.

Now he is growing much of his own feed, producing his own pigs, and feeding them off with so little labor, he figures he can produce pork as cheaply as anyone, anywhere. —D.R.B. V



## WHAT'S GOING ON INSIDE THIS HOG?

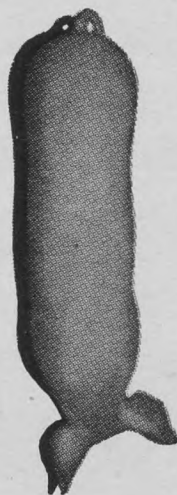
As a market hog grows, obviously it eats more. But, its efficiency in converting the feed to meat decreases. Be sure that your feeding program is the best . . . designed to keep feed efficiency up and feeding costs down at all times, particularly during the growing and finishing stages.

The feeding program that yields the lowest possible cost per pound of gain and produces more "A" grade hogs (worth an extra \$4.50 per hog to you) is the best for the hog producer. This is why the SHUR-GAIN Hog Feeding Program is the choice of Canada's leading hog producers.



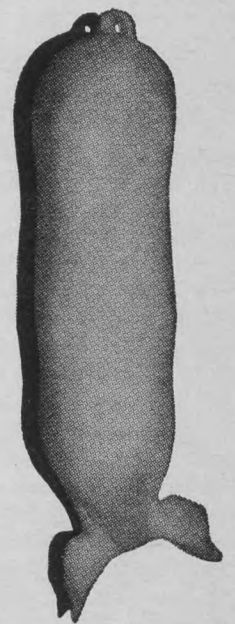
John Jovenov, R.R. #2, Amherstburg, Ont.

**103 pigs marketed for a feed cost of 13.25¢ per pound gain**



Mr. Jovenov followed the SHUR-GAIN Hog Feeding Program to get profitable results like this. His average feed conversion was 3.2. Figure it out for yourself and you will see that at this rate his feed was worth the equivalent of \$7.74 more per ton to him than a feed costing the same per ton but which might have given him a feed conversion of 3.5—only three points worse. A good reason why successful feeders like John Jovenov regard feed efficiency as the yardstick of any good feeding program.

If you purchase weaners chances are that their unusual surroundings and irregular feeding have led to stress conditions. Get them on full feed sooner, without digestive upsets, by starting them off on SHUR-GAIN Salebarn Starter, another special and unique feed developed by SHUR-GAIN nutritionists to combat this costly problem.



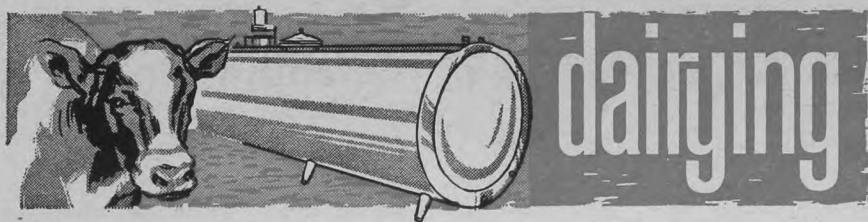
Feed consumption goes up, feed efficiency goes down, with growing hogs—SHUR-GAIN Hog Grower gives a high-energy level feed that provides maximum body-building nutrients at the lowest cost per pound of gain.

Finishing hogs doesn't mean fattening hogs. An "A" grade is worth \$4.50 more to you. Aim for that extra money by finishing hogs from 120 pounds with SHUR-GAIN Hog Finisher—the controlled energy feed that counteracts the tendency for them to get too fat. Profit, too, by selective shipping. Don't ship your hogs by the pen. Ship them by the scale—at the right weight.

Home-grown grain is worth more when marketed as pork, particularly

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## What About Haylage?

*Dr. Stan Young says it is an excellent form in which to store forages, especially in wet seasons*

**T**HIS may be the year to try some high-dry-matter, grass-legume silage, or haylage, as it is often called.

A host of leading dairymen and some beefmen, too, have turned to this product in recent years, and interest is increasing. Tests at Purdue University and at other research centers have demonstrated that gas-tight silos are not required for haylage, and that the product can be made and stored without great losses in conventional upright silos, provided the correct principles are followed. For these reasons haylage is now considered to be within the reach of many farmers.

What is haylage? Dr. Stan Young of the Ontario Agricultural College says this is a misleading name for high-dry-matter, grass-legume silage. It is sometimes called low-moisture silage. The low moisture content is obtained by wilting hay crops cut at an early stage of growth. He warns: "It *isn't* obtained by direct-chopping forages that have reached maturity."

Dr. Young lists several advantages of haylage:

- Since water content of regular silage is about 65 per cent compared to 50 per cent or less for haylage, there is less total tonnage of haylage to haul to the silo.

- Cows fed haylage in feeding trials produced 10 per cent more milk than those fed ordinary silage.

- There is a less objectionable odor from haylage, making it more pleasant to handle and more palatable to the cows.

- There is less risk of nutrient losses during harvest, than if the forage is handled as hay, and little or no seepage loss from the silo.

- The entire harvesting, storage and feeding operation can be mechanized more easily than if the forage is handled as hay.

Researchers in South Dakota report that beef cattle fed an acre of high-dry legume which was stored as haylage, made greater gains than beef cattle turned out to graze on an acre of the same kind of legume.

Making haylage calls for careful attention to details. Dr. Young lists these rules for making a quality haylage:

1. Use silos that are free of cracks, and have tight-fitting doors that can be sealed with mud, putty or plastic.
2. Clip the alfalfa in bud stage, grasses in the boot stage.
3. Use a conditioner.
4. Use a moisture tester to measure water content.
5. Chop as finely as possible.
6. Fill silo rapidly. Even overnight stops can cause spoilage.
7. Distribute silage evenly in silo.
8. Seal the top with a plug of wet material 3 feet deep.
9. Refill the silo with material which forms a good seal.

## Aids in Controlling Bloat

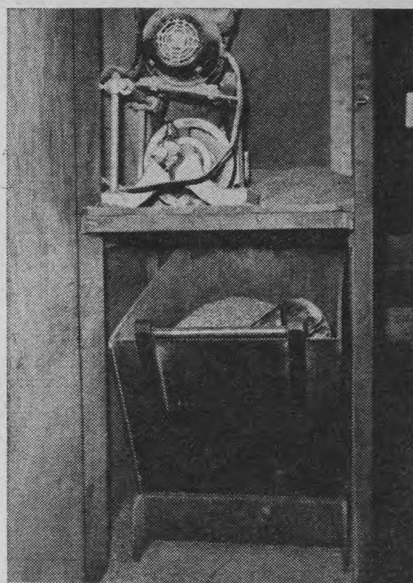
**A**LTHOUGH bloat in cattle is difficult to prevent, good management *DOES* help cut down on the number of cases, say Dr. J. E. Miltimore and Dr. J. M. McArthur of the Federal Research Station at Summerland, B.C.

They suggest: seeding and maintaining a high proportion of grass in the mixture in fields to be grazed; waiting until alfalfa and clover are fairly mature before turning cows into the fields, and chopping forage into long lengths for feeding as green feed.

In tests of bloat preventives, it was found that penicillin, tallow and mineral oil proved helpful but

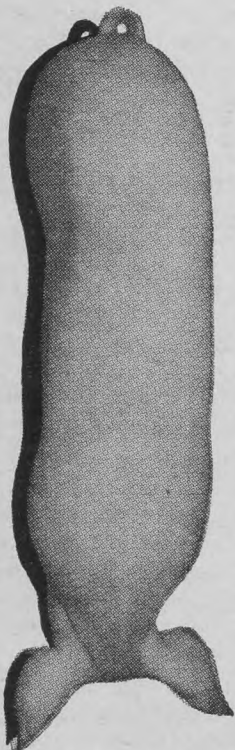
were't considered fully reliable. On the other hand, silicones, turpentine and monosodium phosphate were found to be ineffective. V

## Keeping Things Tidy



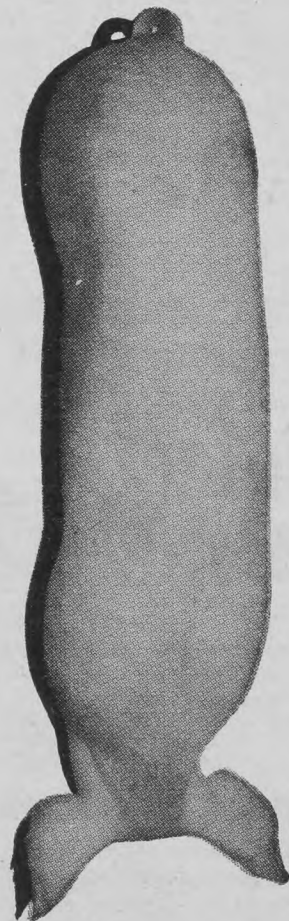
**A**N untidy farm is a breeding ground for accidents. Having a proper place for everything makes the job safer and more efficient.

On the Kern dairy farm at Rush Lake, Sask., the grain ration is stored overhead, moves by gravity flow through a grinder and then into a pushcart that's used to fill the feed boxes at each stall. When not in use, the cart is kept under the grinder which is located in a closet in a corner of the barn. V

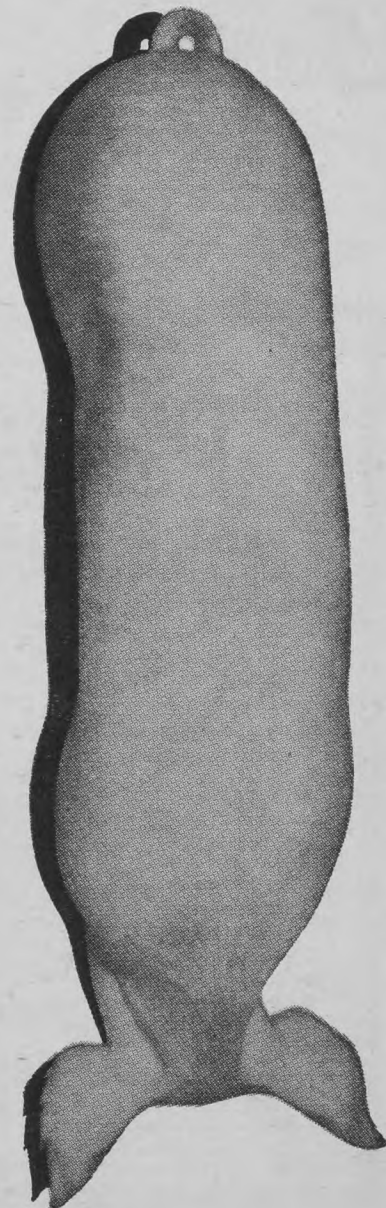


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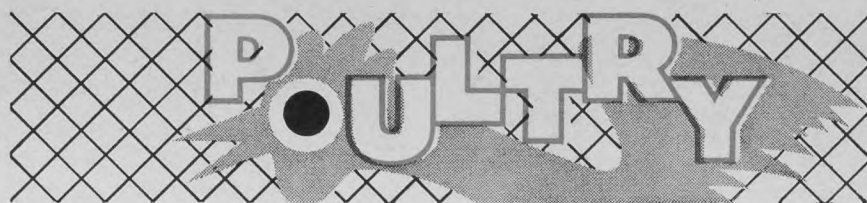
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## Skip-a-Day Feeding for Pullets

**S**KIPPING chores was a mark of carelessness a generation ago, but now poultry scientist Don Luckham says when it comes to growing pullets, it might pay to neglect them at least one day a week.

"Skip-a-day feeding" is the name he puts on the practice. It's a simple method of limiting the feed intake of growing pullets, delaying their sexual maturity slightly, and thus, producing better, more profitable layers.

Luckham is in charge of poultry research at the Western Ontario Agricultural School, and has tried several methods of limiting feed intake. He has tried bulking up the rations with fibrous material (low-energy rations), or actually limiting the amount of feed offered the birds each day. The simplest and most profitable method he has found, is just to neglect feeding them 1 day a week. Now he is skipping 2 days a week, but it's too soon to say whether this will pay.

Luckham lists several advantages of the skip-a-day program:

- Fewer small eggs when the pullets first come into lay.
- Less mortality during their time in the laying pens.
- A feed saving of 3 per cent during the growing period (from the time the birds are 8 weeks old, until they reach 5 per cent production).
- A probable increase in the total number of eggs laid, once the birds go into the laying pens.

On the other hand, the restricted pullets take 4 or 5 days longer to come into lay, and are lighter when they reach the laying pens.

Here is the program that Luckham recommends. Put pullets on the skip-



These pullets were fed 6 days but missed Sundays. Now a skip-2-days trial is being tried out on pullets.

a-day program when they are 8 weeks old, and hold them on it until they reach 5 per cent production. If disease, such as coccidiosis hits during this time, put the birds back to a full-feeding program so that they receive adequate energy and medication.—D.R.B.

## Cages Are Catching On

**C**AGES for laying hens became popular several years ago in warmer regions of the United States, where little more than a roof was required over the birds. Now, Canadian poultrymen are beginning to put up well-insulated and ventilated buildings, and use cages rather than litter floors.

Eight years ago Ed Toews installed home-made community cages in his poultry house at Steinbach, Man. Several more such buildings have gone up there, and Toews himself, who has since moved to Ontario, has followed the same pattern again, building community cages for 40 birds in each cage.

Prof. John Walker of the Poultry Science Dept., O.A.C., says the cage idea began to win acceptance in southwestern Ontario when it was adopted by factory workers who also had land and wanted to be part-time farmers. When the hens were kept in cages, it was found that the wife could look after the birds. Now, it is being picked up by full-time farmers too.

Prof. Walker points out that several advantages are claimed for handling birds in cages rather than on the floor. There is said to be better feed conversion, lower mortality among the birds, and the eggs are said to be more uniform, larger, and with better shells.

On the other hand, caged hens apparently lay fewer eggs (about 2 dozen less a year according to some tests) but this may be the result of the eggs being larger. Blood spots are more common in eggs from caged hens.

## Breeder Testing Proves Valuable

**P**ERFORMANCE testing of breeders can help maintain a high level of egg production in the laying flock according to the results of tests at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask.

The experiments involved using an Ottawa strain which had been highly selected on its breeding performance over a period of years. One group of the strain at Indian Head was selected by the original method of breeding while the remainder were random-mated.

From records spanning five generations it was established that the random-mated flock produced 25 fewer eggs per bird by the fifth generation—an average decline of five eggs per bird per generation.

Discontinuing the selection did not affect egg weight and resulted in only a slight increase in laying-house mortality, said A. P. Poloski, poultry specialist at the farm.

The experiment is continuing. And so far, Poloski feels a high-producing flock could be random-mated for 2 years without much loss in production. At this point, he says, performance testing would have to be resumed to bring the flock back up to its former peak.

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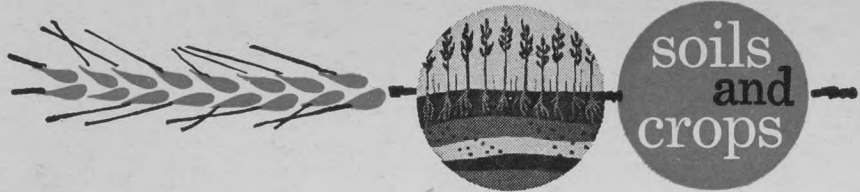
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## Timing Important in Nitrogen Use

**W**HEN using nitrogen fertilizer on permanent pastures, it pays to consider carefully just when to apply it. According to Dr. L. B. MacLeod of the Nappan Experimental Farm, Nova Scotia, spring application results in heavy production during June, with a low production during the remainder of the season. A better time to apply it is in the summer, he says. This extends the productive period of the pasture into late summer, when feed for grazing animals is at a premium. It also reduces the weed content of the stand, and increases the total dry matter yields, compared to fields in which nitrogen is applied in the spring.

Nitrogen application can affect pasture stands in other ways too. Dr. MacLeod's trials have shown that it will encourage stronger growth of grasses in the mixture at the expense of the legumes. In fact, if legumes are to survive in a stand, nitrogen application must not be heavy. However, there must be a good supply of potash in the soil, and adequate amounts of phosphorus.—D.R.B. ✓

## Good Fallow Practice

**B**ELOW normal snowfall and considerable soil drifting last winter points up the necessity of good summerfallow management this year, says R. D. Dryden of the federal experimental farm, Brandon, Man.

He says that in addition to adequate weed control by cultural or chemical means farmers should make sure sufficient trash cover remains at the end of the fallow season.

He suggests starting with a suitable implement, usually of the blade type. Avoid unnecessary tillage, particularly on soil that is subject to erosion. Use herbicides wherever possible to reduce the number of tillage strokes required for good weed control.

Dryden urges farmers not to wait until late fall to summerfallow as this pulverizes the soil and destroys the trash. "Grain and annual weeds may grow again, but they will be killed by frost," he said. ✓

## To Calibrate a Sprayer

**E**XAMINATION and calibration of weed sprayers should be done well before the weed spraying season arrives, according to John Howden, weeds specialist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Weed spraying must be timely and

the chemical must be applied at the correct rate if effective control is to be achieved. Mr. Howden urges, sprayers should be cleaned, repaired and put into top operating condition as soon as possible. Overhauls and adjustments made late in the spring

are liable to be hurried and inaccurate.

The weeds specialist points out that calibrating a sprayer is not a difficult task but it does require some time and considerable care. He suggests the following:

Adjust tractor speed to travel approximately 4 m.p.h. in a cultivated field with a sprayer tank half-full of water.

Adjust sprayer to give selected pressure (20-40 p.s.i.).

Fill the tank with water and travel ½ mile in the field at 4 m.p.h. with sprayer operating at selected pressure.

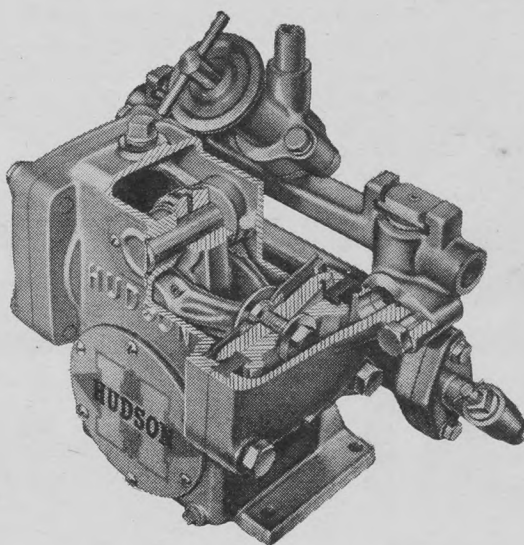
Stop at the end of the ½ mile and refill the tank, measuring accurately the number of gallons required.

The number of gallons multiplied by 16½, divided by the length of the boom in feet, equals the number of gallons applied per acre.

**Example:** If on spraying ½ mile using a 33-foot boom it was found that 10 gallons of water were used, then the gallons per acre applied at this throttle setting will be 10 x 16½ divided by 33 equals 5 gallons per acre.

For every 5 gallons the tank holds, add the recommended rate of chemical per acre for weed control. ✓

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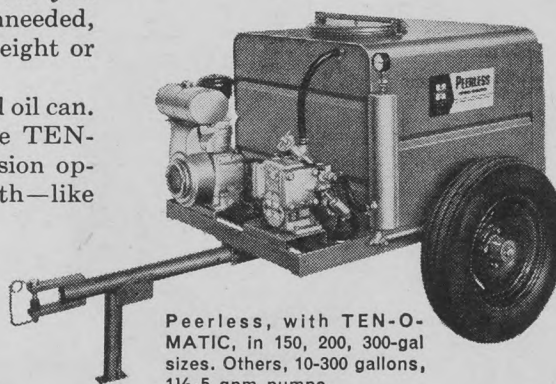
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## A Solution to Alfalfa Pollination?

**T**HE leaf-cutter bee could be the answer to Canada's serious decline in alfalfa seed production. Entomologists in the U.S. have found that this species lends itself well to artificial colonization and does an excellent job of tripping alfalfa blossoms.

Alfalfa seed growers in Washington and Idaho increased their yields as high as 1,800 pounds per acre by using leaf-cutter and alkali bees to pollinate their crops. O. G. Bratvold, supervisor of Alberta's Crop Improvement Service says, yields of 1,500 pounds per acre are common. We may never reach these figures but even a third of this would look very good to many Canadian seed growers.

Unfortunately the alkali species seems unable to survive the rigors of our northern climate but the leaf-cutter shows great promise from the point of view of adaptability. Unlike the alkali bee it is not a ground nester and will readily accept prepared nesting sites which can be artificially controlled.

This leaf-cutter is not the same species as our native leaf-cutter. It originated in the Mediterranean or Asia Minor areas and was accidentally brought to the Eastern United

States in the mid-thirties. It first appeared in Utah and Idaho about 1955 having taken about 20 years to migrate across the U.S.

These bees show a definite preference for alfalfa over many other blooms which compete for the attention of our native honey bees. It uses alfalfa leaves for its cuttings where our own leaf-cutter prefers the leaves of small shrubs and trees. Its short flight range is a distinct advantage because it will not pollinate the neighbor's field and is in less danger from his insecticides than other species.

The bees like to nest in tubular holes suitable for cell construction. Old nail holes, insect burrows, crevices and cracks in buildings provide acceptable sites. In the U.S. artificial nesting sites have been provided by boring 3/16 of an inch holes in logs and 4 feet x 4 feet lumber as well as by supplying boxes of soda straws with one end open and the other completely sealed off. Although corrugated cardboard of the type used for packing glassware makes acceptable nesting sites, it is not as popular as soda straws and bored holes.

So far, nobody knows just how many would be needed to pol-

linate an acre of alfalfa here nor how difficult it would be to provide enough nesting sites. In the U.S. it is generally agreed that 1,000 female bees per acre will do the job. To get this concentration they usually provide approximately one square foot of cells (soda straws) per acre. Under our conditions of cooler days and more frequent rain it is possible that even more would be required. In any case the job of providing enough nesting sites and winter storage would not be a formidable one. We might find, however, that building up the bee population is much slower in our shorter seasons.

Just how effective these bees will be under our conditions will not be known until more experience is gained with them. However, they do show great promise in that they can be provided with controlled conditions for much of the year. In any case this little bee is worth watching. We may be hearing more about her in the near future. V

### Canada Thistle Controlled Quickly

**C**ANADA thistle can remove large amounts of moisture from the soil in a short period of time — as much as 12.3 inches in 26 days—after the 6-leaf stage, according to tests carried out at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask.

N. A. Korven, former research officer at the farm states this moisture loss can be cut drastically by treat-

ing the weed with 2,4-D or Banvel D. Moisture consumption by the plants, which were grown under controlled conditions for the experiment, was cut by as much as 86 to 90 per cent the first day after being treated with the chemicals at the bud stage.

Plants sprayed at the 6-leaf stage used approximately 0.5 to 0.75 inch of water compared to 9 inches used by untreated plants during 20 days after spraying.

During the 10-day period between the 6-leaf stage and the bud stage untreated plants used 4.5 inches of water.

From his experiments Mr. Korven concludes that the application of these herbicides reduces the moisture use of the plant immediately and the earlier the herbicide is applied the greater the reduction of moisture used by the thistle. V

### Corn Silage Improved by Lime

**T**HE feeding value of corn silage can be increased by adding crushed limestone to the silage when it is being made, researchers at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, have found.

By adding 1 per cent (20 lb. per ton) of high calcium limestone or 1 per cent of a mixture of limestone and urea when ensiling, an increase of 6.5 per cent in feed efficiency was obtained. The researchers note that (Please turn to page 31)

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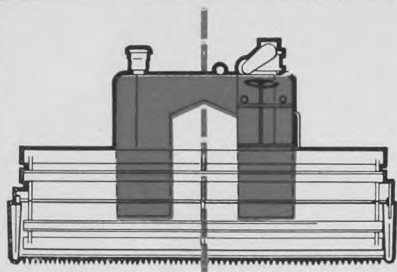
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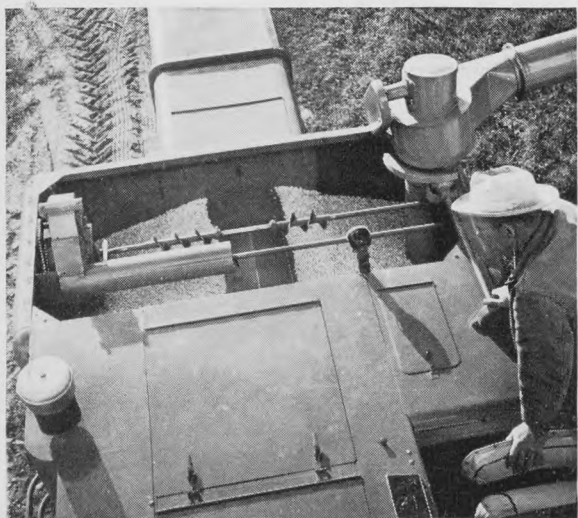
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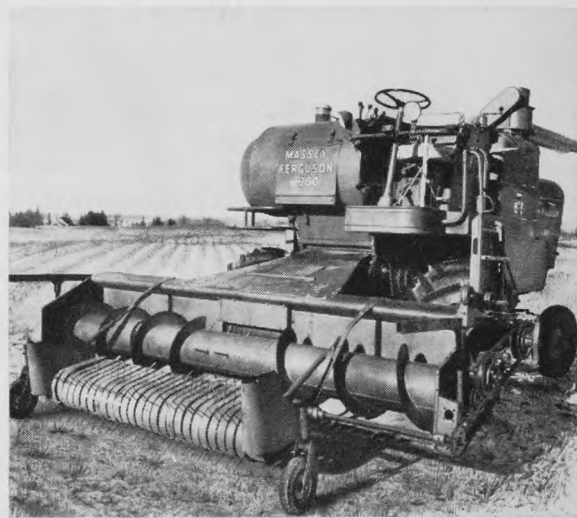




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## One batch of dough—4 different breads

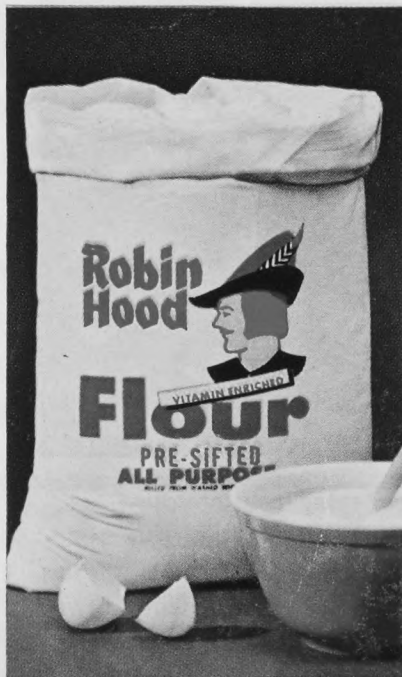
① White Loaf ② Lemon-Sesame Loaf ③ Cheese-Caraway Loaf ④ Herb Loaf

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**Start** with basic White Bread dough recipe yielding 4 loaves. *Halfway through kneading*, cut dough into 4 equal pieces. Leave one portion plain for White Loaf and treat as directed. For variations, add additional ingredients, shape and bake as follows:

**LEMON-SESAME LOAF:** Knead in 1 Tbsp. grated lemon rind, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins. Cover and let rise double. Divide dough in 2 pieces ( $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ ). Cut larger portion into 3 pieces. Roll into strips 12" long; form into braid. Repeat with remaining dough; place on top of first braid. Cover, let rise double. Brush on mixture of 1 egg and 1 Tbsp. water. Sprinkle with sesame seeds. Bake at 375°F. for 35 min.

**CHEESE-CARAWAY LOAF:** Knead in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grated cheddar cheese, and 1 tsp. caraway seeds. Cover, let rise double. Form into ball. Brush with butter. Cover, let rise double. Bake at 375°F. for 35 min.

**HERB LOAF:** Knead in 1 tsp. parsley flakes, 1 tsp. dried sweet pepper flakes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. thyme, 1 Tbsp. onion flakes. Cover, let rise. Roll dough with hands into 12" long cylinder. Taper ends. Make diagonal cuts on top  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Let rise double. Bake at 375°F. for 20 min. Brush on mixture of 1 egg-white and 1 Tbsp. water. Bake 10 min. longer.



## SOILS AND CROPS

(Continued from page 26)

while the increase is not large "it is one which can be easily and economically attained."

It was also found that the addition of limestone corrects the calcium deficiency of the corn plant and neutralizes part of the acids formed in the silage, thus rendering it less likely to attack the walls of the silo. There was also less molding and spoilage in the treated silages, particularly in drier silages during warm weather.

Cattle fed the treated silages gained faster, graded higher and yielded a higher percentage of carcass. In eight experiments carried out the treatment reduced the amount of silage required per unit of gain, resulting in increase in feed efficiency.

When fed more mature, drier corn silages, cattle will eat more dry matter than when fed wet, immature silage, it was established.

"The addition of neutralizing materials at the time of ensiling may prove most useful when making drier silages," the researchers said. V

### Important Correction

#### Our Carbyne Spray Recommendation Was Wrong

In the Soils and Crops column of our May issue, in an article entitled "Reducing Chemical Damage," we indicated that flax can be sprayed with Carbyne at 4 to 6 ounces per acre for wild oat control, providing the spraying is done before the plants have 4 true leaves. This should have read "providing the spraying is done when flax is in the 4 to 10 leaf stage." We apologize to both our readers and the manufacturers and handlers of Carbyne for this mistake.—Ed.

## Late Sown Wheat Best Last Year

LATE-SOWN wheat that became infested with root rot last year gave better yields than early-sown, fertilized fields on the Regina Plains, says Dr. E. A. Hurd, cerealist at the Regina Experimental Farm.

This surprising twist—caused by weather conditions which favored the late-sown crop—was contrary to expectations, he said.

Trash cover farming has reduced browning root rot to the status of a minor disease. But—for the first time since the 1930's—it was widespread and severe last year in the province.

Plant disease experts attribute the resurgence of the disease to the fact there was little breakdown of the stubble during the dry summer of 1961.

Where no fertilizer was applied last year, maturity was delayed about a week and stands were reduced to single tillers by the disease. However, rains which came later boosted returns from the retarded fields.

Yields from earlier maturing fields were reduced by the shortage of moisture because the crops ripened too quickly to benefit from the rain-fall later.

The earlier maturing Pembina proved disappointing to some farmers who, because its seed was not plentiful, put it in their best fields and used fertilizer.

Dr. Hurd says the fertilizer advanced maturity still further, with the result that the variety suffered more from drought.

In tests spanning 8 years at the Regina experimental farm, Pembina yielded one-half to one bushel less than Selkirk but was superior in quality and in resistance to some races of rust.

What happened last year was the result of an unusual combination of weather and disease. It may never occur again, Dr. Hurd points out, adding that producers can still expect best results from using fertilizers and recommended varieties. V

### Inoculating Legume Seed

WHEN inoculating alfalfa or sweet clover seed, Ross Ashford of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., suggests that you watch these points:

- Inoculum must be the correct type for the legume—so specify this when ordering the material.
- Seed should be inoculated just before seeding.
- Inoculation is most effective when moisture conditions in the soil are favorable during seeding and immediately after. If seeding irrigated land, apply water shortly before seeding and immediately after. V

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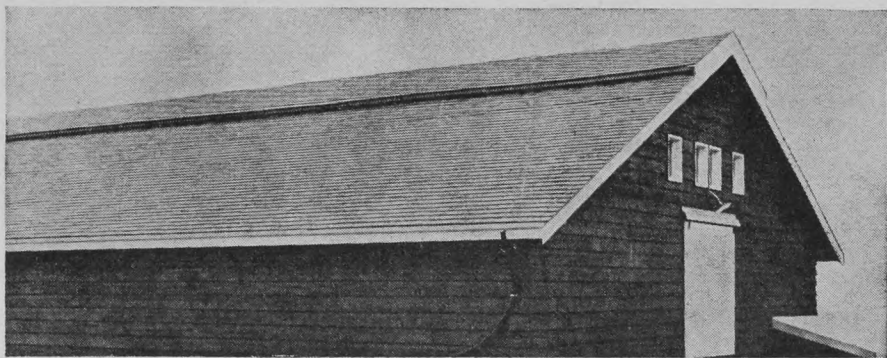
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## All-Season Crop

WHEN a city man goes farming he can expect to run into a bit of trouble. If he chooses to grow something that's unsuited to his climate, in a place where the market for this crop is limited, you might say he's asking for trouble.

Harold Hansen is a chemical engineer who used to work for the British-American Oil Company in Saskatchewan and Alberta. When health reasons forced him to find work that would keep him outdoors, he bought a 19-acre fruit orchard at Summerland, B.C. Because he often has to be away from the place, he hired permanent help so the trees wouldn't suffer in his absence. This posed the problem of how to keep his men busy during the winter. Then Harold remembered a crop he used to grow as a hobby when he lived in Calgary—mushrooms.

Located in the semi-arid Okanagan Valley where summer temperatures are high and humidity low, Summerland is a poor place to grow mushrooms. Mushrooms thrive in a humid environment such as you find on the Coasts. There are also no canneries in the Okanagan where mushrooms can be shipped. A grower has to rely on the fresh market alone.

"But summer heat is our biggest single problem," said Hansen. "When the air is so hot and dry it's hard to keep the 85 per cent humidity that mushrooms need. The only way we can control humidity loss is to 'starve' our mushrooms for fresh air—that is, cut down on the ventilation. This costs us money in lost production because we have to cull more heavily. The keeping quality of our mushrooms is also reduced. However, we're learning more about the business all the time."

The mushroom seed, or "spawn", is obtained from the United States in compressed packs, which come in either a bottle or brick form. It is sown in a special compost. This is a combination of wheat straw, alfalfa, dry poultry litter, agricultural limestone, plus several minor elements. The growing medium must have a complete store of plant foods because mushrooms don't manufacture their own nutrients.

The compost is covered with a layer of soil, which is called the "casing layer." All this is supposed to do is provide a firmer material to hold the mushrooms upright. It could be made of ground bricks. Harold Hansen's casing layer consists of 50 per cent local topsoil, 30 per cent peat and 20 per cent compost. Adding a bit of nutrient to it is a personal touch to see if growth can be improved this way.

Every 3 to 4 months the soil has to be completely cleaned out and

the beds refilled. Both the new casing layer and the compost are steam sterilized before being put on the beds. Hansen sterilizes with a portable steam generator called a "water flasher", which was originally designed as an insecticide sprayer.

His mushroom shed contains about 3,600 sq. ft. of "crop land" in 24 beds, stacked 6 feet high. A family-sized production unit such as this generally requires an investment of about \$40,000.

After the first flush (which are periods near the start of a new growth, when the beds are literally covered with mushrooms), the crop has to be picked six times a week. But this keeps the farm going on a 12-month basis, which is what it was intended to do. Sometimes it pays to grow an unlikely crop in an unlikely place if you have some particular purpose in mind.—C.V.F. V

## Rid Lawns of White Clover

TO remove white clover from lawns, R. M. Adamson, of the federal experimental farm, Saanichton, B.C., recommends using either 2-MCPP (Mecropop) or silvex at the rate of two-fifths of an ounce of active ingredient per 1,000 square foot of lawn.

He warns that care should be taken to avoid letting the spray from the hormone-type herbicides from drifting onto other plants surrounding the lawn.

Both these chemicals are available as sprays under a variety of trade names and are available from most garden supply stores.

For those who don't mind clover in their lawns but have an aversion to dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds he recommends using either 2,4-D or MCPA at their recommended rates. V



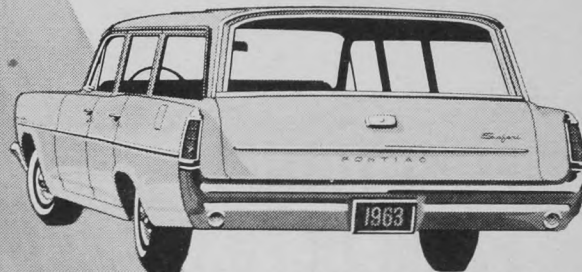


# SIZE UP PONTIAC'S SAFARIS

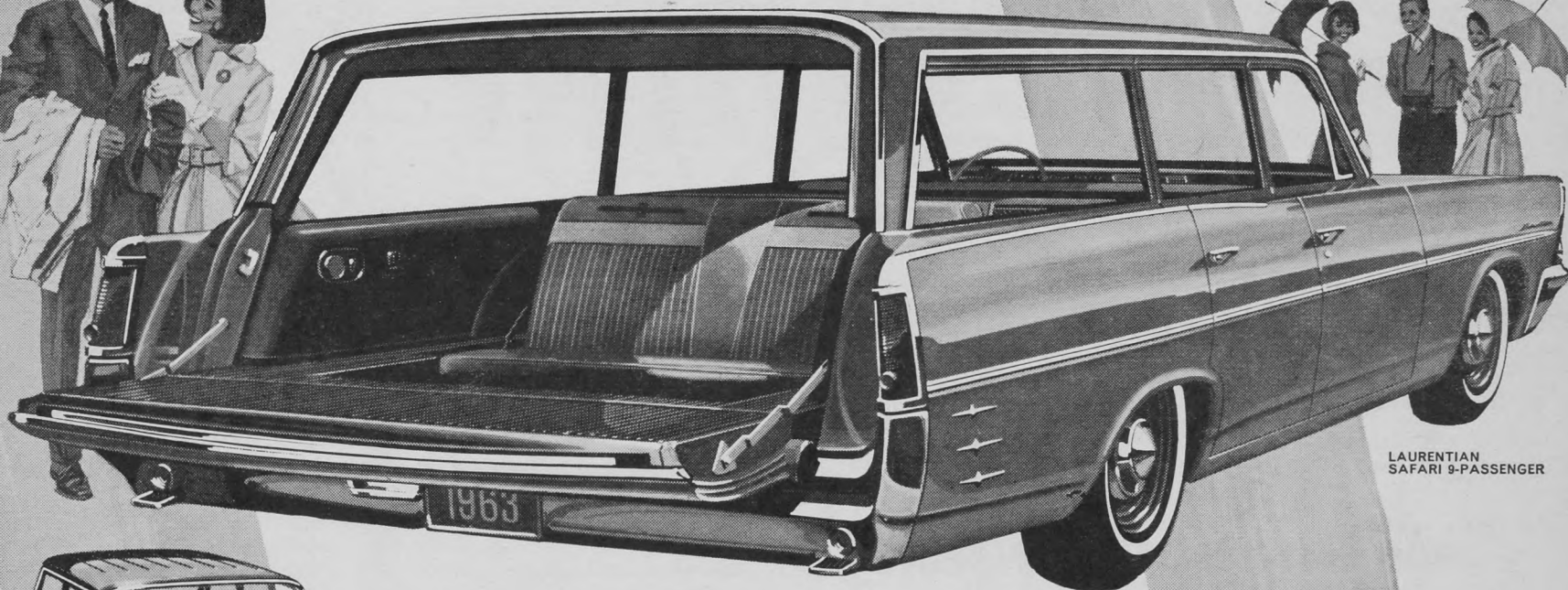
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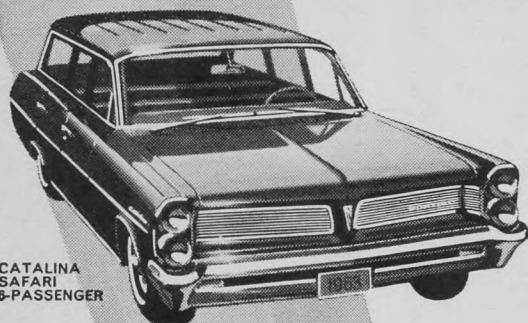
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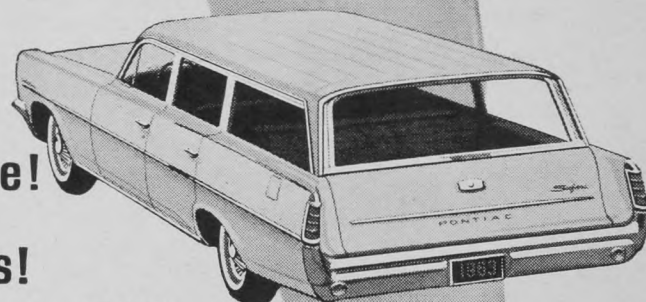
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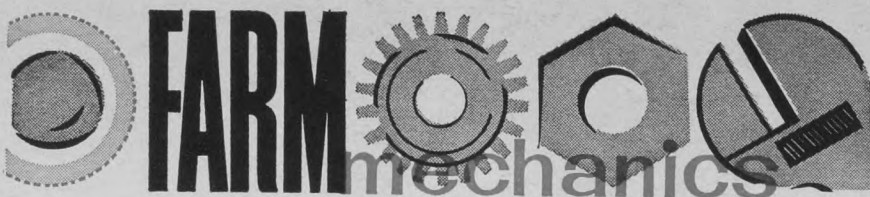
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## Roll Bar for Tractors

THERE's nothing like an accident to get people thinking about safety. When one of the tractors at the Edmonton plant of Texaco Canada Ltd. rolled over, employee Bill Ryks suggested the company install roll bars to protect tractor operators. The company got in touch with Barney Stephanson of



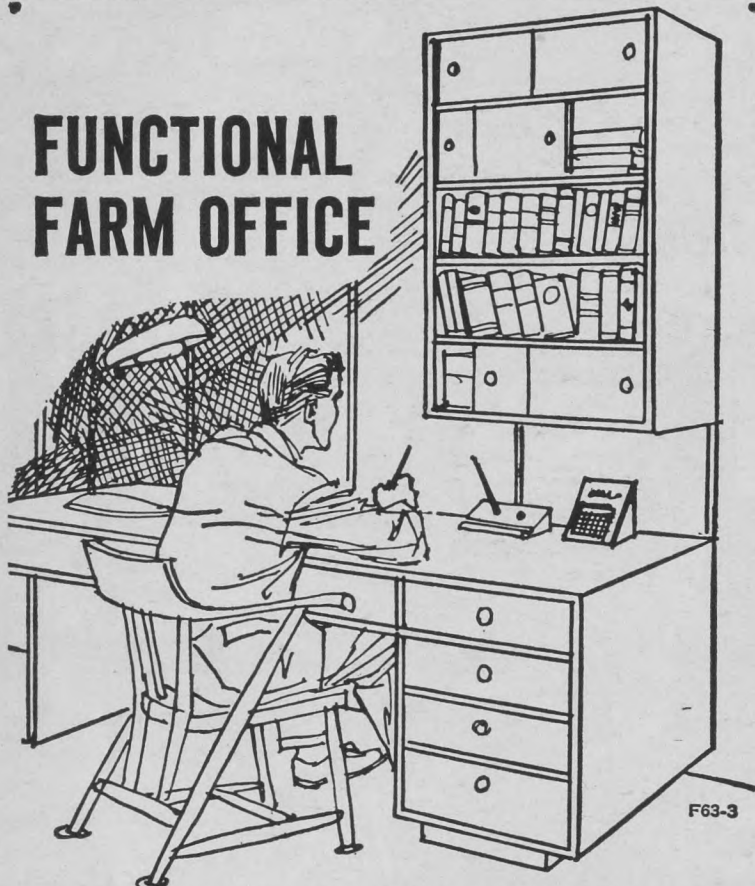
the Alberta Safety Council's Farm Safety committee, who showed them some roll bar designs developed in California.

The company dropped the problem in the lap of their maintenance construction department who came up with a simple design that could be made on any well-equipped farm for

tractor's axle. Seat belts have been installed in conjunction with the roll bars to keep operators inside if the machine rolls over.

Putting roll bars and seat belts on farm tractors could greatly reduce the annual death toll from tip-over accidents. "Having a roll bar on your tractor would offer no problems for straight field work, or hauling p.t.o. driven machines," said Barney Stephanson, "but it could get in the way of a corn picker or beet harvester. Any farmer making a roll bar

## FUNCTIONAL FARM OFFICE

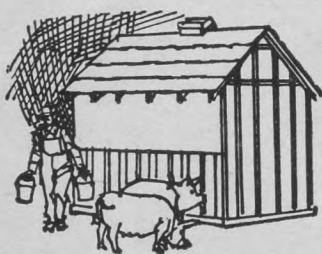


F63-3

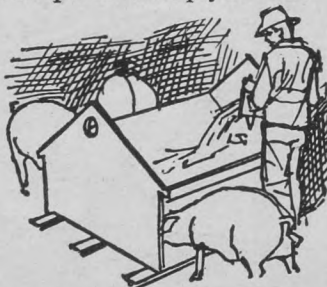
## FROM EASY-WORKING FIR PLYWOOD

A planned office area is an asset to any farm. It's a natural place for organizing farm business and keeping records. It's simple to build using Fir Plywood as your basic material. Big, smooth plywood panels make attractive wall panelling, take stain finishes perfectly. Plywood cuts easily to provide the pieces you need to make a handy

desk with storage space. Other rooms benefit from plywood too (how about plywood cabinets for the kitchen?). The same Fir Plywood that adds functional good looks to your home, serves well for rugged building jobs around the farm.



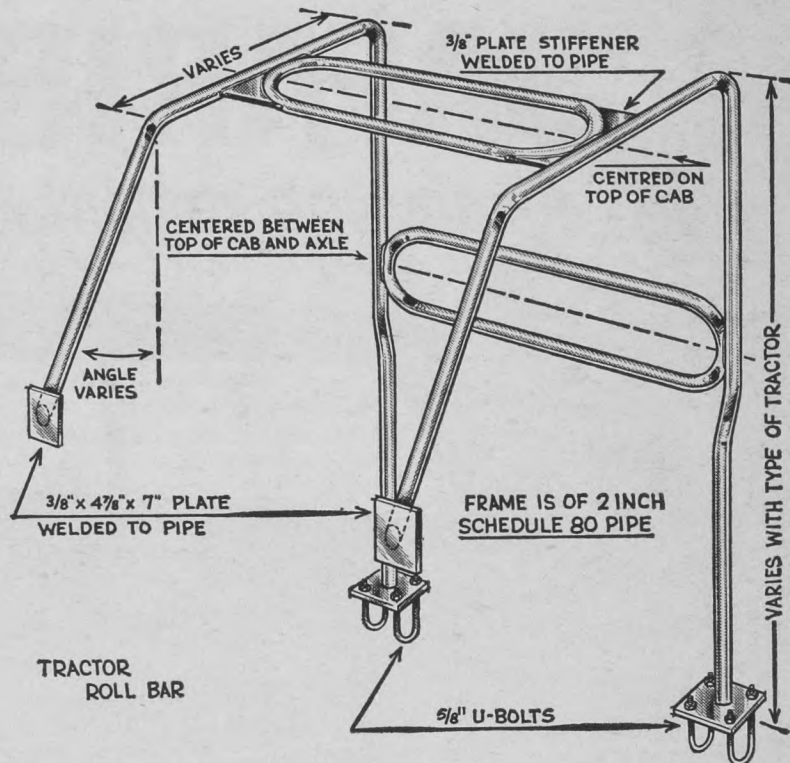
Among useful plywood farm units is the hog feeder and shelter (above). Maintenance is simple because plywood is smooth and rigid. Plywood panels are flat and square, with none of the crevices that harbour vermin. Self-feeder (right) is just one of the many smaller units you can make quickly with a few plywood pieces. Informative literature about Fir Plywood and about Western Softwood Plywood (marked PMBC Exterior Waterproof Glue W.S.P.), is available from your building supply dealer.



Waterproof Glue

## FIR PLYWOOD

Fir Plywood marked **PMBC EXTERIOR** has Waterproof Glue Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.



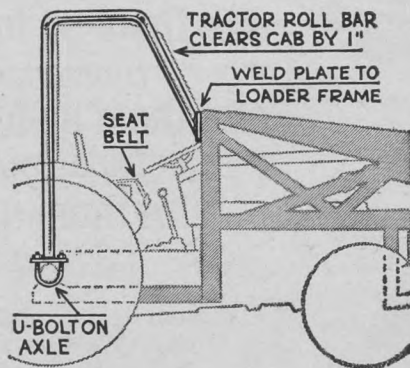
This roll bar can be made for most tractors. It is made of 2" schedule 80 pipe.

about \$100. Made of 2-inch schedule 80 pipe (a heavy, thick pipe), the roll bars were installed on the plant's two tractors, which are used for roadwork, cutting hay around field installations and hauling pipe. The front ends of the roll bars are fastened to the frame of each loader. At the rear, they are clamped to the

should consider what equipment he'll be using."

Quite a few roll bars are now in use in New Zealand where the per capita tractor death rate has been twice ours. In Sweden, the law states that all new tractors must be equipped with them.

Farmers interested in roll bar designs should contact the Alberta Safety Council, or Prof. Barney Stephanson, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton.—C.V.F. V



## Separate Parlor and Milk House

DAIRY farmer Walter Wilson went all out when he built his new milking parlor recently.

From his 30-cow dairy herd at Ingersoll, Ont., Wilson produces milk for manufacturing. But although he doesn't cash in on fluid milk prices, he decided he had to upgrade his milk house and milking facilities. With dairies paying 20 cents per cwt. premium for bulk tank milk, he decided to get one. By the time he finished planning, the new building was to be a complete milking parlor and milk house, with holding area for the cows.

His parlor is a 4-stall unit, and has a propane heater. Fuel cost is less than \$1.00 per day, even in the coldest weather.

Wilson bought the unit in a package deal. The lumber company put up a completely insulated building, and the equipment was then installed. V



Roll bar gives operators added protection when used with the seat belt.



# WORKSHOP

## Sickle Remover

To remove a tight sickle blade from a mower cutter bar I use a heavy rod with one end bent to a hook. The other end of the rod is

TO REMOVE SICKLE FROM CUTTER BAR—



DRIVE PIPE AGAINST NUT

threaded 1½ inches of its length and a pipe is slipped over the rod. Two nuts are then screwed to the end of the rod. To remove the blade, the pipe is driven against the nuts, pulling it out of the cutter bar. — G.C., Sask. ✓

## Saves the Surface

When you are using a drill on wood or polished metal, marks made by the chuck when the drill goes through the material, can be avoided by slipping a rubber washer over the bit, hard up against the chuck.—S.H., Man. ✓

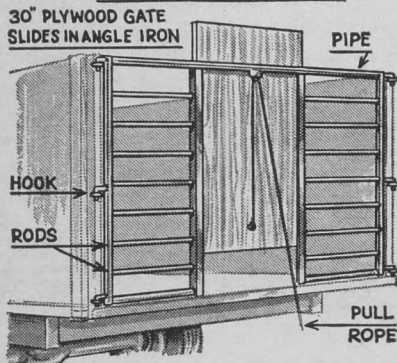


RUBBER WASHER PROTECTS FINISH WHEN DRILLING

## Truck Tail Gate

An end gate for a truck carrying small livestock, such as pigs and sheep can be made from metal piping as shown in the diagram and hooked onto the truck sides with hooks

### CATTLE TRUCK END GATE



welded to the pipe. A 30-inch wide plywood door is installed, using angle iron as a runner. A rope attached to the top of the door via a pulley enables you to open it from the ground. J.J.W., Alta. ✓

## Hardwood Nailing

When driving nails into hardwood it sometimes helps if you lubricate the nails beforehand with wax which can be stored in the handle of the hammer by drilling a hole into it and filling it with molten wax.—S.H., Man. ✓

WAX NAILS FOR USE IN HARDWOOD



DRILL HOLE IN HAMMER HANDLE—FILL WITH WAX

## Re-tempering

Plunge red hot blade into a potato. Let the blade cool before removing and sharpening it.—H.M., Pa. ✓

## Non-Splitting Nails

Driving a nail close to the end of a board or rail often results in it splitting. To avoid this turn the nail upside down and strike it on the point with a hammer until it is flattened. When the nail is driven into the wood, the blunted end will drive a hole rather than split the material and will hold just as well. —L.S., Alta. ✓



BLUNTED NAIL WILL NOT SPLIT WOOD

## Handy Divider

Ladder sections salvaged from an old windmill can be utilized without changing, as stanchions or divider on livestock feeding troughs, as shown in sketch. The section is nailed to the fence post on either side of a fence line calf feeding trough. When hinged to one edge of a hog trough it can be used as a divider that can be swung aside to clean out the trough.—H.M., Man. ✓



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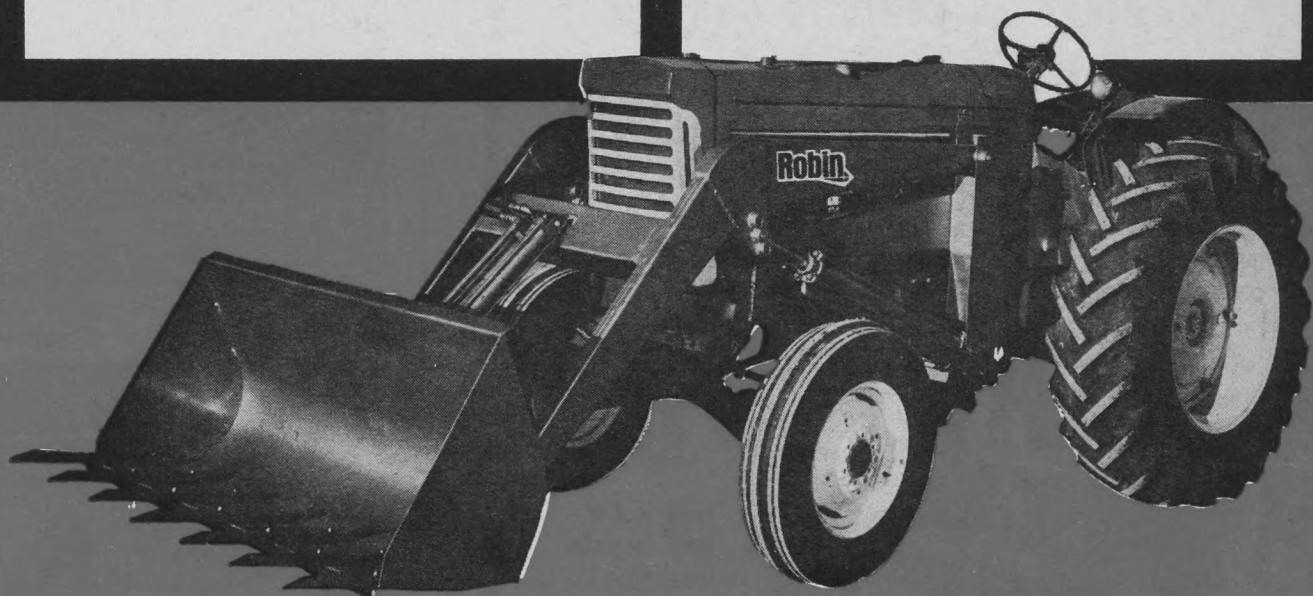
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FOR 4-5 PLOW TRACTORS

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- Digs approximately 7" below grade
- Heavy-duty double acting hydraulic lift and bucket control cylinders



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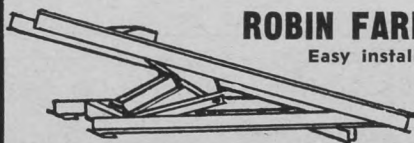
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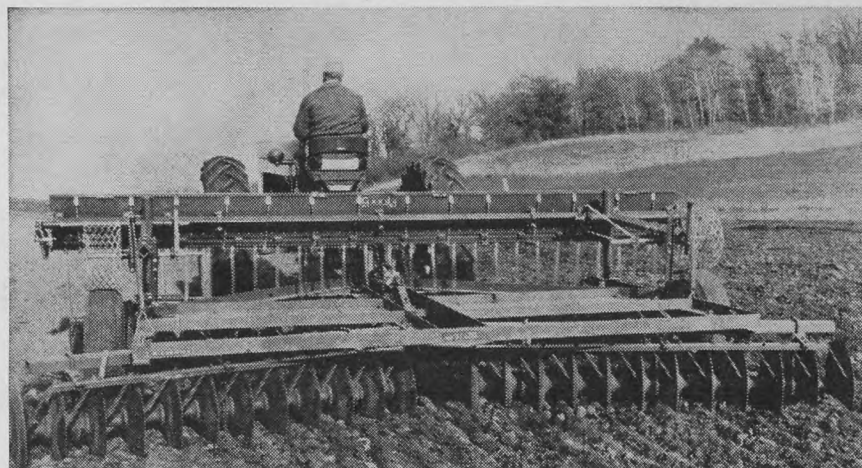
6" dia. tube models from \$195.95  
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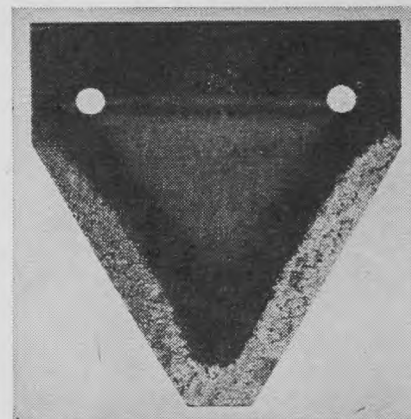
## Precision Broadcaster



This precision-broadcast applicator will apply chemicals at the rate of 5 pounds per acre or less while discing and cultivating. Metering is automatically controlled as the implement is raised or lowered. It is factory calibrated and can be easily set for exact application. (Gandy Company) (423) ✓

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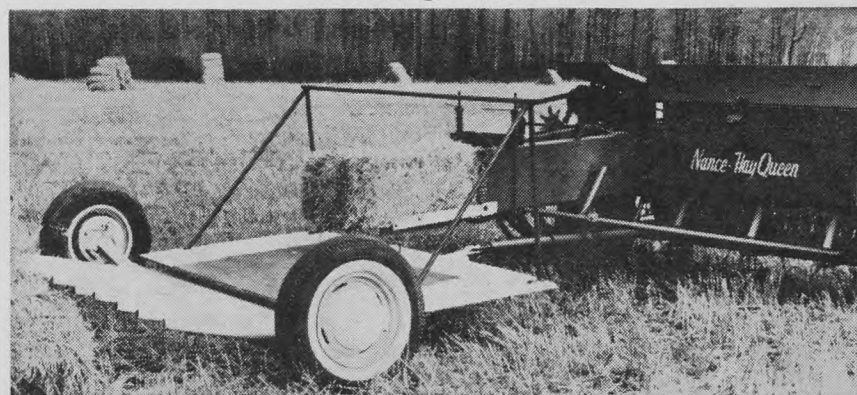


## Stooker-Loader

Bale stooker (see below) with wheels removed can be used in conjunction with any front end loader to load or transport up to 15 bales at a time. Loader is designed to stack bales of any size automatically, resting the lower bales on edge, to ensure maximum air circulation and minimum ground contact. Lugs for attaching the frame to tractor loader arms are shipped with the frame. (McKee Bros. Ltd.) (425) ✓



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This versatile stooker will build stooks of 6, 10, 14 or 15 bales, is ideal for western conditions which require extra large size machine. It has a two-man platform and handrail for additional safety. After baling it converts to handy bale loader, shown above. (McKee Bros. Ltd.) (426) ✓

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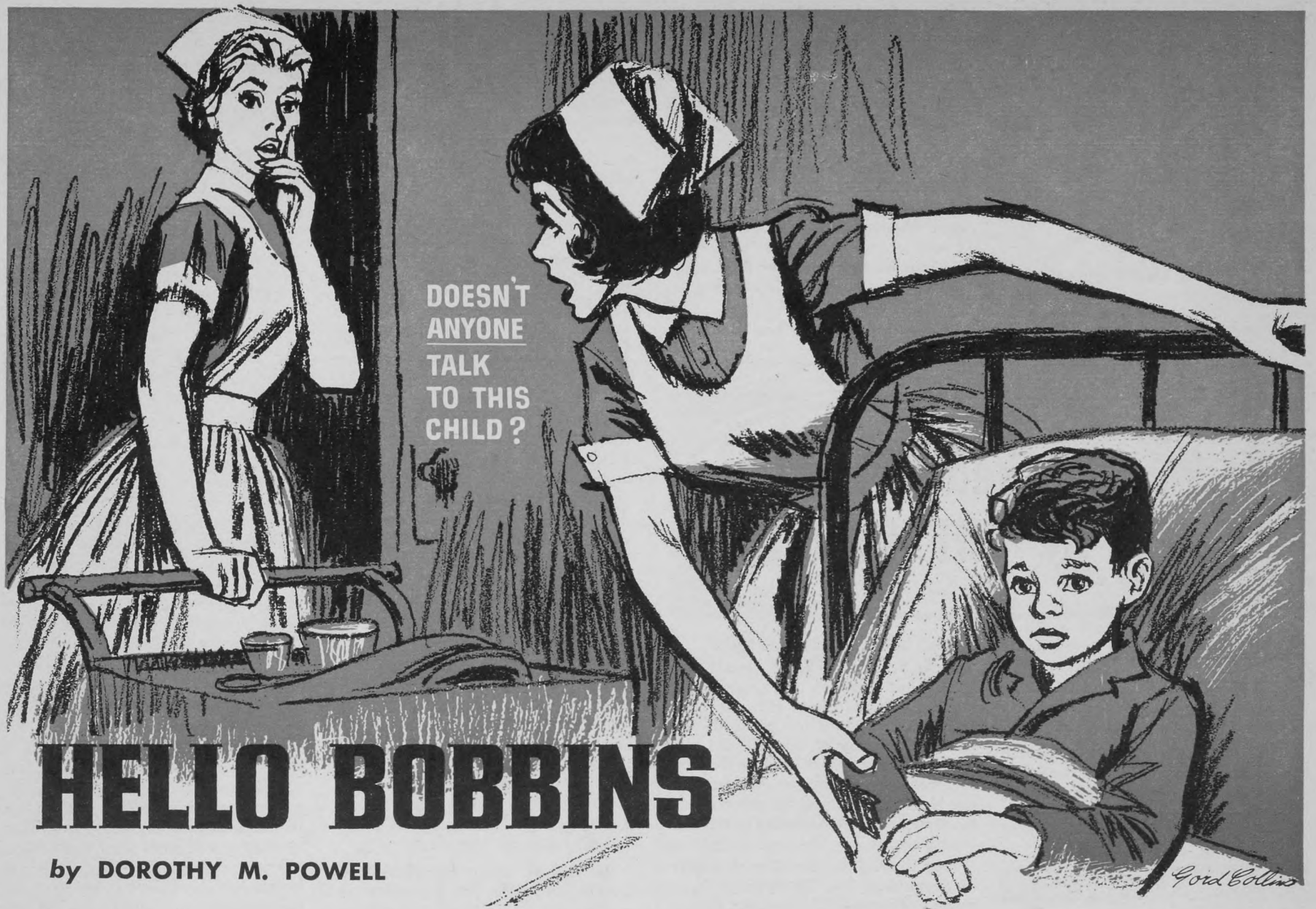
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DOESN'T  
ANYONE  
TALK  
TO THIS  
CHILD?

# HELLO BOBBINS

by DOROTHY M. POWELL

CONVERSATION in the Residence kitchenette seemed louder than usual. It sounded as if the entire Class of Nursing had raced through the underground tunnel from the Hospital for their morning coffee break. Regulations are so stiff over there, I could hardly blame them for their preference. I sure wished they would stop the chatter.

I'm Peg Benson—the kids call me Big Ben. However, I like to think of myself as merely a tall blond. Last night I had been "evenings"—3:30 in the afternoon to midnight. This morning, I could sleep in. But, it was beginning to look as if catching an extra wink was out of the question. Their voices, rising and falling like waves, were bursting with enthusiastic bubbles at the crests, sliding into whispering troughs of gossip. The bubbles were easy and generally concerned men. For me, the latest gossip would have to be brought up-to-date. The past three months I had spent at the Seldon Mental Hospital taking the required training in psychiatrics. Settling in again took me two whole days with no time off for idle talk.

It was good to be back. A pale, spring sun was sending wafer-thin shafts between the Venetian blinds. And the tree out there, what I could see of it, had managed nothing more than congealed bumps for buds. But, now that I had a single room, I missed my old roommate, Bits Lacey.

Together all through Junior and Intermediate years, we had been wonderfully good for one another, hitting it off right from the start. I used to nurture a sort of maternal feeling for Bits—which was silly, because she is a year older. Maybe it's our difference in size. Bits is such a bitty thing, not even reaching my shoulder.

Facing myself in the mirror, I could almost see her again; popping birdlike from behind my bulk, taking a swipe with the comb at those springy, dark curls, then disappearing with a swish. Long before I lifted an eyelid, Bits would be ready for whatever the day had in store.

Throwing on a dressing gown, I reached the kitchenette only to find it overflowing with student nurses. My sudden appearance was greeted with an equally sudden silence. Almost as if I was the main topic. Impossible, of course. I hadn't been around for three months. Although, just prior to leaving I had managed to be the unexpected center of a small flurry when I was caught climbing in a ground-floor window after midnight. Granted, this is a small misdemeanor and something not too unusual in a nurses' residence. But, for me it *was* unusual. For me, dates were few and far between—simply because the larger species of male seem to be a rarity.

NOT without some bitterness, I had finally reached the resigned stage, when I ran into Dr. Andrew Slade—literally! Rounding a corner in the hospital corridor, we crashed head-on like a couple of outsize bulldozers. I can still remember how he stood there; rocking a little and black brows forming a V of annoyance.

The night before I left for Seldon, we laughed about it over dinner at the Steak House.

"I've never been the focus of such profound admiration," he chuckled.

"Anyone else," I retorted, "would've been flat on his or her respective back."

I didn't tell him how thoroughly he had been discussed before I'd ever laid eyes on him. Ever since his recent transfer from the General Hospital to Children's, bubbles had been bursting all over the residence. He was in his late twenties, good-looking and a bachelor. To top it all, Andy was under the wing of Dr. Masters, the hospital's most respected surgeon. Anyone under *his* wing had to be good.

In the center of the kitchenette I spotted Jennie Adams, a sweet-looking intermediate with a tongue in direct opposition to her face. Sometimes I suspected the kid must be equipped with radar; her ability to be first with anything

juicy was almost supernatural. If there was something in the air, this was the place to hear it. So, I settled cross-legged on the floor at her feet, balancing a coffee cup on my knees.

"Hi!" she said. "Just back from Seldon?"

I nodded. "What's new at Children's?"

"You mean you haven't heard?"

Jennie's eyes had a bright, beady look. Whatever she had to reveal she was going to enjoy doing it. Rather than let her see my interest, I professed a sudden preoccupation with two swirling grains in my coffee.

"Bits," Jennie announced, "was caught on the backstairs of the hospital. Between Third and Fourth."

"So?" I said. My nonchalance was calculated. If Jennie remembered my closeness to Bits, she would be smart enough to keep quiet. Admittedly, the backstairs was "out of bounds"—ever since one of the seniors was expelled for visiting the intern's quarters on Fifth.

Nettled at my lack of response, Jennie's voice rose a notch. "Twice now she's been caught. And, Buster (our name for Miss Brown, Evening Supervisor) says once more—and, Lacey is out for good!"

I looked up, startled. "Bits will have a good reason," I said, staunchly.

But Jennie, bless her black, little heart, had saved the stunner until last. "Well," she drawled, "if Bits has, neither she nor Dr. Slade are talking!"

"Andy?" I croaked. If Jennie wanted to create an effect, she had certainly succeeded.

"Oh, cut it, Jennie!" one of the Juniors protested. "You know darn well he just passed her on the stairs and knocked her flying. When Buster found them, Dr. Slade was dusting Bits off." The Junior had warm, brown eyes and I decided I loved her.

(Please turn to next page)



"Maybe," Jennie conceded. "But, I can't think of a better place to meet an intern."

THEY left me then, a chattering bevy of blue and white magpies. The elevator doors sighed open and shut and I cradled my cup of cold coffee, wondering what in the name of heaven Bits was up to. And, was this the way Andy met all his girls?

Immersed in my own traitorous thoughts, I didn't see Bits until she was halfway down the hall. She must have stepped off the elevator when that noisy bunch stepped on.

"Bits!" I called. But, she didn't seem to hear me. Just kept right on going with that rapid, featherlight step.

Her room was only a couple away from mine and I had my fist balled ready to bang on the door, when I heard the tap gushing in the sink. And I knew what she was doing. Bits was crying! Whenever she was upset, she used to turn on the tap. In residence, there just isn't any place to bawl in private. And who knows. Maybe rushing water has a soothing effect.

Hesitating outside her door, I

thought that all this was none of my business. In the back of my mind there flitted another more selfish thought. I was so close to becoming a graduate, it would be downright foolishness to get mixed up in anything now. Too, it might be better to wait awhile before facing Bits—when I could look at things more objectively. When I wasn't so darn sure Andy had fallen in love with my best friend. Like every other man with whom she came in contact! Through no fault of her own, men just gravitated in her direction.

BACK in my room, I stretched on the bed and contemplated my bare feet. They were large all right. Not too bad a shape, though. But did they have to be so long? Did I have to be so tall? Against Bits I didn't have a chance. I never did know how to show the world I cared. I was far too busy being a clown—trying to hide the hurt of being different. I should've known Andy's interest in me was just that. I had known he had an uncle living in Seldon. Yet, when Andy visited me there, I got the ridiculous notion that it was really me he wanted to see.

That day, I had two hours before going on duty and we spent them walking about the grounds of the Mental Hospital. It was an enchanted kind of day and, like the airy fluff of snow which had fallen the night before, one got the feeling it wouldn't last. Just one good puff—and it would all blow away.

We talked about ourselves, our families and what we did when we were kids. Under the trees there was a cathedral-like stillness and we lowered our voices. Even so, the sound of our quiet passage brought the snow showering down about us. We stood a moment on a little, wooden footbridge leaning on the railing and listening to the creek below. Under the ice, it was giggling to itself; like a kid laughing about nothing at all. Except maybe just being alive. Our heads came up at the same moment and Andy's eyes met mine. I don't know what it is, but dark eyes are always so eloquent. And Dr. Slade had a gentle mouth. Something the kids had neglected to mention. I guess it was all too much for me. Anyway, I loused it up.

"This little man I was telling you about," I babbled. And went on to pantomime one of my more pathetic patients—without his dentures!

I could actually see the warmth draining from Andy's eyes. "Why is it?" he asked coolly, "all you nurses manage to become so hard-boiled?"

He left shortly after, with instructions for me to phone him on my return to the city. But, when I did call, he couldn't be reached. Since then, my own hours were so mixed I hadn't had another chance. Now I wondered if I should bother.

But Bits was a different matter—she was my best friend. I might lose Andy. But I darn well wasn't going to lose Bits! If it was Andy she wanted, then I could always make the grand gesture—go on being the good-natured clown. Lord knows I'd had plenty of practice! Anyway, I

wanted to get to the bottom of this "backstairs" business.

FUNNY thing about Bits. She always manages to keep me in a perennial state of worry. If there's a shaky limb in the vicinity, chances are very good that Bits will be the one who is out there on the end. And chances are even better that there will always be a "Jennie"—waiting with her handy little saw.

Bits, though, is no acme of perfection. She barely scraped through in Gynecology and her ward reports nearly always have the criticism, "Too emotional." One of the things our instructors pound into us is never to let ourselves become emotionally involved with the plight of a patient.

Take, for example, the time young Bobby Laziuk was brought into Casualty. I doubt if any of our class will ever forget Bobby—he was such a beautiful kid. Riding his tri-cycle down an incline from the garage, he ran smack into a delivery truck. Outside of a few visible bruises, he was hardly marked. But the admission sheet said differently. *Possible brain injury and concussion.* As far as anyone knew, Bobby had become both blind and deaf; enormous blue eyes staring straight ahead.

Months later when Bits and I were giving him his "morning care," he was still the same. I can remember thinking his skin didn't feel like skin; more like something synthetic stretched over wood. The kid was so rigid we used to force towels into his hands to prevent his fingernails from injuring the palms. That morning, Bits was changing the towels and talking all the while.

"Okay, honey," she was saying, "open up. There's nothing to be afraid of now."

"Fat lot of good that will do," I remarked. "He can't hear you."

She turned on me like a small tornado, tears washing down her face, eyes flashing blue lightning.

"Doesn't anyone talk to this child?" she stormed.

I shrugged. "What's the use?"

Bits was right, though. No one ever talked to Bobby Laziuk. It may sound cruel, but let's face it. Bobby wasn't human anymore. He was only an organism. Even the nurses made time in Room 303. Bobby never gave them any trouble. Thinking about it made my throat tighten and I felt the same surge of frustrated annoyance as I did that day with Bits.

"Quit it!" I'd snapped. "If Buster finds us blubbering in here, we'll both have a dandy ward report. Just dandy!"

"Damn the ward report!" she shouted, and her eyes were like great, bruised cornflowers. That was Bits for you—a prickly, little bundle of anger.

SOMEONE was shaking my shoulder and I wakened to see Bits hanging over me. She was wearing her uniform—and a delighted smile.

"Welcome back," she was saying. "And, get the lead out! It's three o'clock. Half an hour before you go on duty."

I struggled to my elbows. But she

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was at the door before I could open my mouth. Turning, she became suddenly serious.

"I'm sure glad you're back, Ben. I want so much to talk to someone. Meet me at midnight—coffee in the kitchenette."

She didn't wait for an answer because she knew I'd be there. Swinging my feet to the floor, I decided fuzzily that Bits must be "evenings" too.

Today, it seemed, was going to be one of "those" days. I had forgotten to put my hair in curlers and I resembled the well-known scrag. There was no time to clean my shoes and some wretch had snatched every last one of my safety pins. Somehow I managed to report to Three North at 3:30 p.m.

**B**USTER was at the nursing station in the main corridor. Her face was rockier than usual and I could understand why. This afternoon, Three North was a booby hatch. If anyone thinks a children's hospital is a sad and tragic place, they're going to have to make a sudden readjustment. It isn't. As a rule, the great majority of our small patients are brought in looking like they're at death's door — only to bounce back two days later with the agility of brand new rubber balls.

Today, the whole joint was bouncing! After the youngsters are fed and washed they're dressed, then turned loose while the bed linen is changed. That is, if they are ambulatory. So far as I could see, more than half of them were. Six toddlers were pushing kindergarten chairs up and down the hall. The idea being if they are still a bit weak on their pins, the chair is a support.

This afternoon my nerves were on edge. The screaming noise of chair legs on polished vinyl was almost unbearable. Since I was on "medications" and most of these endearing little characters are below tray-level, I came close to breaking my neck more often than not. To make matters worse, one of the Juniors had misplaced two of her patients and I spent a valuable fifteen minutes helping her look. We found them, finally, in the steam room. The kids were having a whale of a time in there—playing "lost in the fog."

By the time 5:30 rolled around, I was more than ready for a coffee break. Not that I was entitled to one at that hour. But if I could work it, I would. The nursing station was empty when I passed it and someone had left open the card index behind Buster's desk. It was only automatic to slide the drawer closed and the cards fell apart at Bobby Laziuk's name. So, the poor kid was still here! The doctors' notes on "history and progress" were all depressingly similar. No progress. No response.

**S**UDDENLY, my eyes filled. Because I knew now what Bits was doing. Bits was chasing a will-o'-the-wisp—a crazy, wonderful dream. All by herself, she was staging a one-man battle for a kid named Bobby Laziuk.

His room was at the end of a small wing on this floor. I called it "problem corner"—all the youngsters with something we couldn't quite pin down. The backstairs were almost opposite Bobby's room.

"This time, chum," I muttered, "you've bitten off more than you can chew!"

Abruptly, I turned and came up against an immovable object. The nicest one I've ever seen. Andy's mouth curved and he shook his head. "Talking to yourself," he teased. "Very bad sign."

I didn't feel like being funny and couldn't think of a single thing to say. When I didn't answer, he looked at me curiously.

"Where have you been? I didn't even know you were back. Your little friend, Lacey, just told me."

My hand flew to my mouth. "Where?" I gasped. Out of the corner of my eye, I could see Buster's upright figure marching down the hall.

Andy must have realized my anxiety because he simply jerked a thumb in the direction of Three South. I left him there—standing with a bemused look on his face and probably wondering why he'd ever bothered with me in the first place.

**I**T took only a matter of seconds to reach Bobby's room. The door was partially open and I was about to charge in when I heard Bits' voice. It had a singing quality and for some reason I stayed where I was.

"Hello, Bobbins," she was saying. "They forgot to put up your blind, didn't they?"

I heard the rustle of her skirts and the blind went up with a snap. The room filled with late afternoon sun, some of it filtering through the open door and whitening the shoes I had forgotten to clean.

"It's such a beautiful afternoon, Bobbins. You should wake up and see," she went on. "There's sunshine all over your bed."

Andy came up and stood at my elbow. I shot him a beseeching look and put a warning finger to my lips. He whispered obligingly, "What's going on?"

I shook my head and relaxed. But not for long! Buster was right behind us!

She made a forward movement and I did an unforgivable thing. I shot my arm out, stopping her dead in her tracks. I could handle Buster! I was a lot bigger than she was.



Something wonderful was happening in Room 303. And no one—not even Buster—was going to stop it! Andy was a different matter. First and foremost he was a doctor. Bits and I were stepping on very hallowed ground. Glancing at his face, I knew there would be no trouble from that quarter. At least, not for the moment. Glory be! I thought hysterically. How nice to be looking up at a man.

Buster must have been so stunned at my action she was incapable of speech. Anyway, she didn't make a sound.

**U**NAWARE of her audience, Bits was still talking. Her voice was full of infectious hope—never once doubting that Bobby could hear every word she was saying. Somehow, I got the feeling that today, she was offering the kid all the hundreds of lovely afternoons he had missed.

"And the meadow lark, Bobbins. He's singing. Right outside your window. It's only polite to say 'Hi!', don't you think?"

Then it happened. When I heard it, my breath caught in my throat. A thin, flute-like sound. But, unmistakably a little boy's voice.

"Hi!" Bobbins said.

Both Andy and Buster were in the room ahead of me. Bits was leaning over Bobby, her cheek against his forehead.

"I knew it!" she was saying. "You were hiding, weren't you, Bobby? All the time you were hiding."

So far as I could see, there was no visible change in the child. His eyes still stared sightlessly ahead and his slight, little body lay stiff and straight beneath the unwrinkled covers. Yet, we all knew Bobby was there. From wherever he had been, Bobby Laziuk had come back.

**W**HEN Andy took Bobby's wrist, Bits straightened, looking as if she hadn't known we were there. Bobby's hand hung limp, the fingers curled like the petals of a spindly, undernourished flower. And that was all the proof we needed!

Andy's Adam's apple traveled rapidly up and down his throat before he spoke. Then he asked a ridiculous question. Ridiculous anywhere else, except in that particular room.

"Where did you two come from?" he asked. "Heaven?" His eyes went from me to Bits. Then back to me. I shook my head disclaiming any credit and he knew what I meant.

But, you know — standing there with the sun dancing in our hair and that meadow lark carolling madly outside the window — we probably did. Look like we came from heaven, I mean. I knows Bits did. Me too, I reasoned idiotically. Didn't most angels have blond hair? Andy thought so. I could tell! His eyes were brimming with the same dark, brown warmth as that day at Seldon. No female could mistake that look. If they haven't seen it, there's no point in trying to explain.

And Buster was smiling—actually smiling. Her face was cracked wide open. At any moment, I expected to see it break — into a million pieces!

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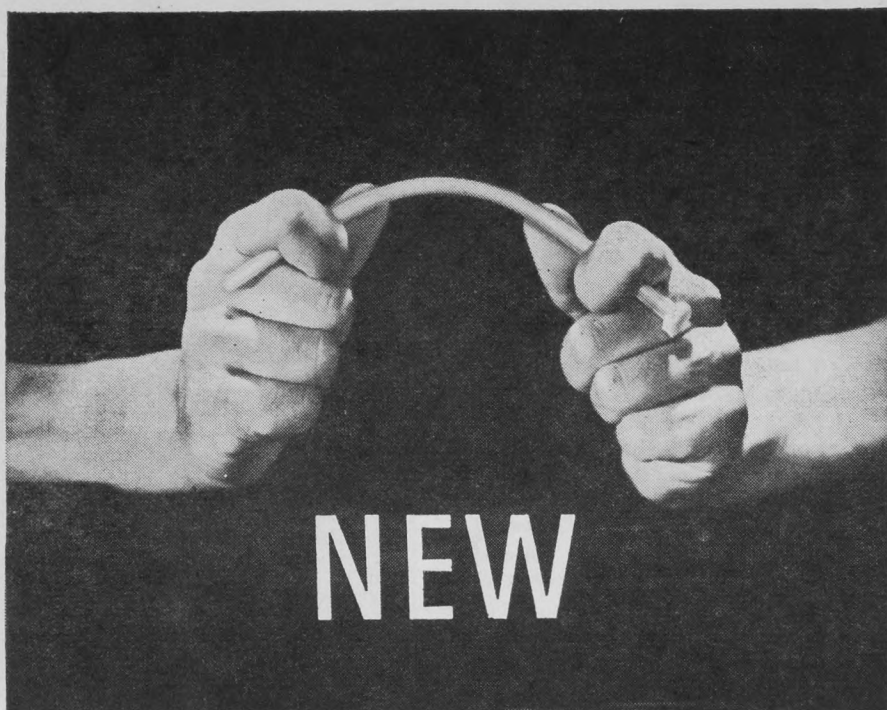
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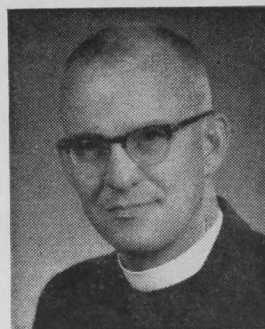
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## Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



### Wood Piles!

It was early in the spring when we came from town to put the camp in order for the summer's tourist business. We boys were expected to help on the week ends.

Our big job was piling wood. I always hated piling wood. It seemed to make me sick at my stomach! There were at least 15 to 20 cords of it, because we had to supply all the cottages as well as the lodge kitchen. During the winter the saw had been busy and we would find the stove-length wood lying untidily in great, discouraging heaps. The birds were singing, the fish were swimming and the frogs were peeping—and I had to pile wood!

However, there's just one way to do it—a stick at a time, with special attention to the retaining ends of the pile. A well built pile is something of a work of art, but I never learned to appreciate it very much.

I suppose we can think of our whole life lying untidily before us, and we know that we have to put it all in order. This is an even more overwhelming prospect than piling wood, but there's still only the one way to tackle it. You must approach the task bit by bit—one thing at a time—with special attention to the power and will of God.

*Suggested Scripture: Joshua, Chapter 1.*

### A Toast to the Bride

In this month of June some of you will be called upon to propose "the toast to the bride." Having observed this time-honored custom on a good many occasions, I have come to certain conclusions which may be of some use to you, if this is your first attempt at the job.

Three things make up the usual toast. First, you comment on the beauty of the bride and how lucky the groom is. (Considerable "poetic license" is allowable here.) Then, you tell a funny story. My favorite one is about the bride and groom who were coming down the steps of the church following the ceremony, when suddenly the groom turned and struck his new spouse. When she tearfully asked why he had done this to her, he replied: "That's for nothing, don't try anything!" Hardly the best way to begin a marriage!

This, of course, brings me to the third and last ingredient of the bridal toast—a bit of good advice. *The best advice we can give to any young couple newly married is to take account of themselves.* Marriage provides no magic healing for human imperfections. It can help us to grow tremendously as persons; but only if we honestly and fully recognize our faults and weaknesses, and seek God's help to overcome them. Before marriage, and during marriage, we must take account of ourselves. There are no other factors so important as the kind of person you are now, and the kind of person you hope to become by the grace of God.

*Suggested Scripture: Ephesians 5.*

### A Visible Faith

A Sacrament is a means whereby we receive strength from God. It is somewhat mysterious, because God is always too much for us to fully comprehend. It is a covenant between God and man, dependent on the integrity of both. Finally, it has an outward or visible form enshrining its spiritual effectiveness. These are the four ways of describing what we call a "Sacrament."

It is this last way which is of particular importance to every one of us. It depends on the fact that the spiritual can be expressed and realized through the material. God, who is Spirit, has expressed himself in his Creation and can be recognized in the things of time and space. God has also expressed himself in the Incarnation and can be known through Jesus.

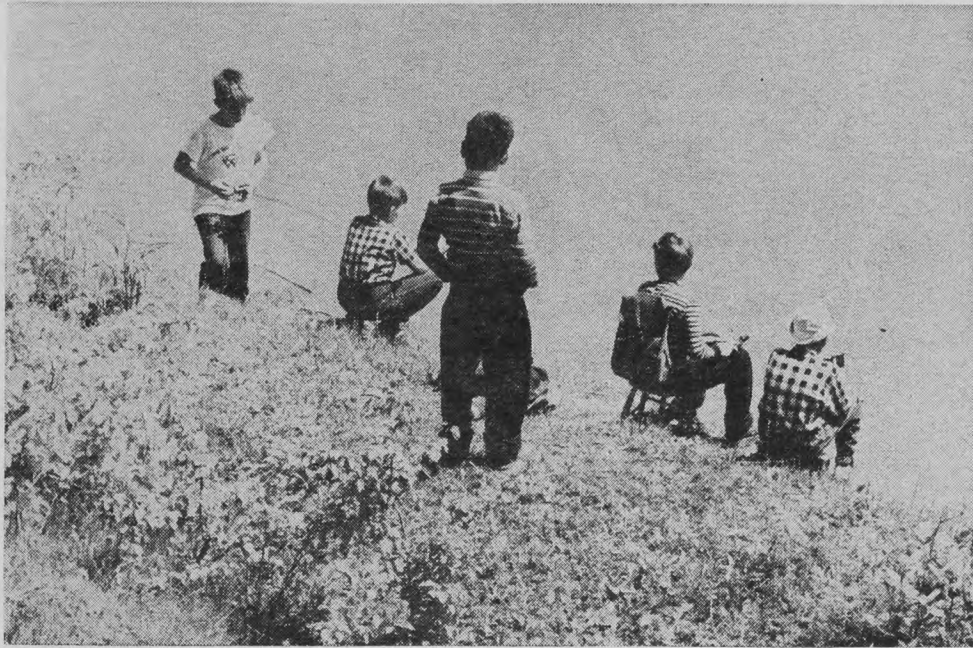
God does not just "think." Nor is God content to remain in the abstract. He reveals and expresses himself. So our religion cannot be just in our minds. There has to be something to see. Our faith must have its material expression. It must be recognizable in terms of this world. You can't just say "I believe," and let it go at that. Your faith has got to show.

*Suggested Scripture: St. James 2, 14 to end.*



# Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women



[Don Smith photo]

-- Time to Fish

## School's Out

**W**HAT would seem impossible if we could but harness the enthusiastic energy with which our students shout "school's out"? What wonders might we achieve? Let's leave those questions with the spokesmen everready to describe the sweeping changes we can expect in the world of some tomorrow. These very school children will make the changes. They will also face, as we do and others have before, adjustment to these changes.

For the moment, the school doors swing closed behind them for a summer-long recess.

It should be a moment of joy, according to Dr. Mary Winspear, a school principal in the Province of Quebec. Considering the schooling of children from 7 to 11, she has made these comments.

"Many of them (the school children) are bored. They are fitted into a Procrustean bed—stretched if they are too short, lopped off if they are too long. They are under the control, at best, the domination, at worst, of a single individual who may or may not have as high an intellectual potential as many of them."

Farm people may take some satisfaction from comparing the farm home situation with the picture she painted of the apartment-dwelling city child. She continued, "The city has robbed the child of many of his natural rights—to run, to shout, to throw a ball, to play in the mud, to climb trees, to live in a cave. It has robbed him of the privilege of learning from his father, or grandfather, the skills by which he will support himself. In fact, in many cases the city has robbed him of his father who probably sees very little of him, shares few of his interests and cannot possibly instruct him in the techniques by which he earns a living for the family.

"Now it looks as though he may lose his mother too if economic necessity, high standard of material comforts, or a need of self-development push her out of the home—as soon as the child is old enough to go to school and so he lives in a box, he travels in a box, he is boxed up all day. In a world that presses in on us with increasing urgency from day to day, he knows little of his environment except what he learns from television; he knows more about space travel than he knows about where his food comes from. He has far less freedom to explore his world than I had in a small village before World War I. And yet when he grows up he will need to know far more about his own society and others, and people of other cultures than I have ever known."

Dr. Winspear decried a situation in which schools become great custodial institutions designed to keep children safe, clean and reasonably quiet, to stifle their initiative and curiosity, and regiment them into conformity. Somehow, she suggested, we have to find ways for children to be exposed to as many experiences as possible.

Parents, through parent-teacher groups and school board membership, have some influence on the school year. The opportunity is much greater to encourage a variety of experiences during the school vacation.

School's out. The school door closes. Another door opens on 2 months of opportunity. There is time for new experiences, for rediscovering the richness of the familiar farm environment, and time to seek out the treasure of a youngster's individuality.—G.L.

✓



[Miller Services photo]

-- Time for Flowers

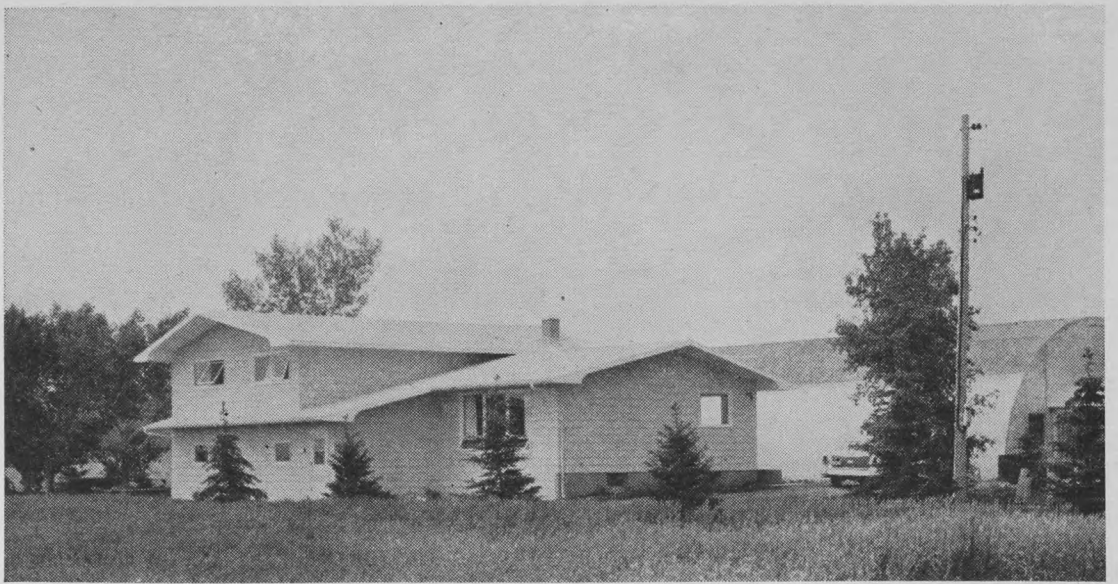


[Luoma photo]

-- And Just Plain Time



# Split Level Living



From the front window of their new home the McCuskers have a panoramic view of the city skyline.

*A city look is making  
its appearance in the country*

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

**C**ITY sprawl is spreading an ever-increasing shadow over a growing number of farm acres. The Kevin McCuskers, who farm on the outskirts of Saskatchewan's capital city, can see that shadow from their front door. Already they have lost some farm acres to the second half of the double lane highway going north that signals the city's growth. This road cut across the site of the old McCusker family home. It took its toll of trees planted by earlier generations of McCuskers; and it eliminated the old farmyard playground.

In spite of all this, the loss brought its own compensation. It pushed Gert and Kevin into

gracious living. Gert and Kevin's own girls called it home and grew up knowing its nooks and crannies.

After a lot of talk and thought, the young McCuskers agreed that the old house would not stand up to such drastic treatment. At that point they decided to build a new house of their very own. They are so pleased with it they know they made the right decision.

**G**ERT and Kevin adapted a basic split-level plan to meet their own special needs. Its 52-foot length and 36-foot width gives them about 2,200 square feet plus the basement, combined in four levels.

What does the new house offer that the old one could not? Three features stand out particularly in Gert's mind: the three entrances, the three bathrooms and the wealth of storage space. So far as she is concerned these house features have done most to make her homemaking easier.

Take the entrances, for example. Of the two back doors, the girls most frequently use the one leading into the basement area. There, coat racks and boot trays take care of the abundance of outdoor clothing used by six girls. Kevin has his home workshop in one corner. The furnace area is here too—with its two oil heating units (each of them heating two levels). So is Gert's cool room for vegetable and other storage.

The second back door gives easy access to the kitchen which is on the third level. From the front door that looks over the city skyline, visitors may go up or down — up toward the living and dining rooms and kitchen or down to the well-used family room with its oak and walnut fireplace.

So far as Gert and Kevin are concerned, the three bathrooms are essential for a family of six girls. One bathroom adjoins the master bedroom; another is close to the girls' rooms. The third is adjacent to the lower level family room. The McCuskers took the long view when they decided on three bathrooms. "After all," they both say, "we need them all now, and we'll certainly need them as the girls grow up." In the

meantime, there's no morning bathroom lineup in the McCusker household.

Gert is just as enthusiastic about the storage space in her home as she is about its other special features. "Now I really do have a place for everything," she says. For example, ceiling-height hall cupboards opposite the family room provide storage for a lot of out-of-season clothing and footwear. Built-in double cupboards in bedrooms take care of in-season clothing and shoes. Add to these the cupboard storage in the utility room, shelf space in the cool room, her easy-to-reach kitchen cupboards, and her enthusiasm is understandable.

While Gert and Kevin did make a number of changes in the original house plan, one of the most important ones appears in the kitchen. This was their decision to angle the combined counter and lunch bar that separates kitchen from dining room. This change slightly reduced the size of the kitchen area but it did increase the size of the dining room. Plywood cupboards of ribbon grain mahogany blend attractively with the beige tessera vinyl flooring that has been extensively used throughout the house. Other than for the broadloomed living room, the McCuskers used this type of flooring throughout the house for its durability and minimum care qualities.

**O**UTDOORS, other, older McCuskers planted trees around the old house both for pleasure and protection. Today's McCuskers are following much the same pattern with evergreens, fruit



To increase the size of their dining room the McCuskers angled this counter into the kitchen.

planning a new split-level home with convenient, up-to-date features, and gave them the opportunity to develop a new landscaping program. They also planned a new play area for the McCusker moppets—Barbie, Ginny, Terry, Jane, Judy and Mary — whose ages range from three to thirteen.

For a little while Gert and Kevin thought they might move the big old white frame house to a new location. There were sentimental reasons, of course. McCuskers settled this land and built their home here in the first tides of settlement. Succeeding generations clothed that home with



This downstairs family room with its fireplace is a favorite play place for the six McCusker girls. They also help to keep it tidy.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



trees and flowering shrubs. To these they are gradually adding perennial flower plantings. There is also a playground area for the girls similar to the one they enjoyed at the old house.

Child training begins early at the McCusker home. The reason is that both Gert and Kevin believe children need to learn to do things for themselves. As parents, they believe they have a responsibility to teach the children the practical aspects of home management.

"I don't believe in giving the girls outright allowances," Kevin says. "But I do feel they should be paid for the chores we set out for them." This is the way the McCusker household operates.

AS one example, last summer Kevin set up a work schedule for the girls. Even the littlest one had a small chore to do. This schedule covered the summer months when the girls were on holiday, and it was tacked up on the wall. This way there was no misunderstanding as to the allocation of duties.

Under this schedule the girls took turns washing dishes. They vacuumed the kitchen and dining room floors after all meals. They cleaned their shared bedrooms turn-

about on a weekly basis. They were each responsible for one other room. These rooms had to be cleaned once a week and tidied every day. The result, according to Gert, was a house that was always clean and tidy. "It was so nice to come in and find it that way," she says.

While this schedule is cut back during the school term, the girls still share some of the household duties with their mother.

This kind of planned work schedule is basic to the McCuskers' own philosophy. They feel it will help the girls to develop a sense of responsibility. As they see it, their girls will marry one day. When this happens, they want to think they have given the girls some experience in home management. For themselves, they're firmly convinced there isn't any need for girls to marry without knowing something about what is involved in running a home.

Right now the McCusker girls are years away from marriage. Still, they're already getting the practical experience that helps to make homes out of houses. And that's the kind of experience that's valuable whether it's used in country or city surroundings.



Kevin McCusker made this trampoline for the girls in his own workshop. It's sturdy enough to meet the rigorous jumping it gets from six active girls.

## For Safety's Sake

THE fact that the sharp metal blade of the average power mower revolves 4,000 times each minute is reason enough to treat this time-and-effort-saving piece of equipment with respect. Here are some recommendations from the Saskatchewan Department of Health for safe power mower use.

DO . . .

- Know how to stop the mower at a moment's notice.
- Instruct children to stay away from the area being mowed.
- Clear the yard of all debris (particularly stones) before you start mowing. Everything that might be caught or be thrown by the blade should be removed before mowing.
- Mow the lawn when there is enough light to see what lies in front of the mower.
- Fill gasoline motors outdoors when they are cool.
- Keep the mower clear of people as you work.

• Protect your feet by wearing heavy shoes. Do not mow barefoot or wear open sandals.

• Stop the mower when another person approaches.

• Stay clear of the grass-discharge side when the mower is running.

• Turn the mower off if you leave it unattended.

• Give the mowing operation your undivided attention.

DON'T . . .

✓ Let children and young teenagers operate power mowers.

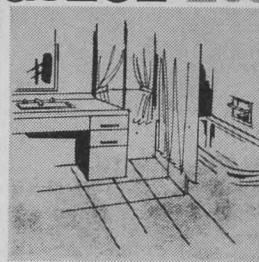
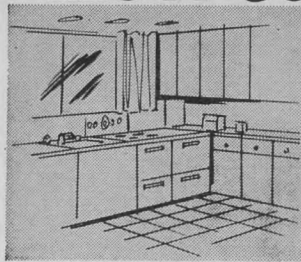
✓ Pull the mower backwards toward you, particularly on a slope.

✓ Mow the lawn when the grass is wet. Wet grass clogs the motor and also increases the danger of accidental falls.

✓ Run when mowing.

✓ Reach under the deck, chain guards or belt guards of the mower until the mower is stopped and the power source is disconnected.

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### The Mechanized Home

A lot is said about mechanized farming, but the tremendous increase in household appliances in recent years has been as spectacular, and is gradually easing the homemaker's burden. The Country Guide, both in the editorial and advertising columns, is keeping readers abreast of the latest equipment for taking the backache out of many household chores. If you want to know more, don't hesitate to drop a line to The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man.

## Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

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No. 2795. Top-stitching trims a panel-pleated A-line dress. For fall and winter make it in heavier fabric for wear as a jumper. Quick 'n easy pattern includes a long-sleeved, back-buttoned blouse. Girls' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 60¢.

No. 2771. Smocking instructions are included in the pattern for this back-zippered dress with its smocked yoke, gathered skirt, and optional long sleeves. Junior sizes 11, 13; Miss 10, 12, 14, 16; 70¢.

No. 2791. The junior edition of this gingham pair repeats the yoke smocking (instructions included), gathered skirt, optional sleeves. Youngster's dress buttons at back. Girls' 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12; 60¢.



No. 2789. A quick 'n easy pattern for girls features Jamaica shorts with patch pocket and elastic at waist; a front-buttoned, short-sleeved blouse; head scarf and handkerchief; and a back-buttoned, shallow-necked jumper with front pockets. Girls' 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12; 60¢.

#### The Country Guide Pattern Department

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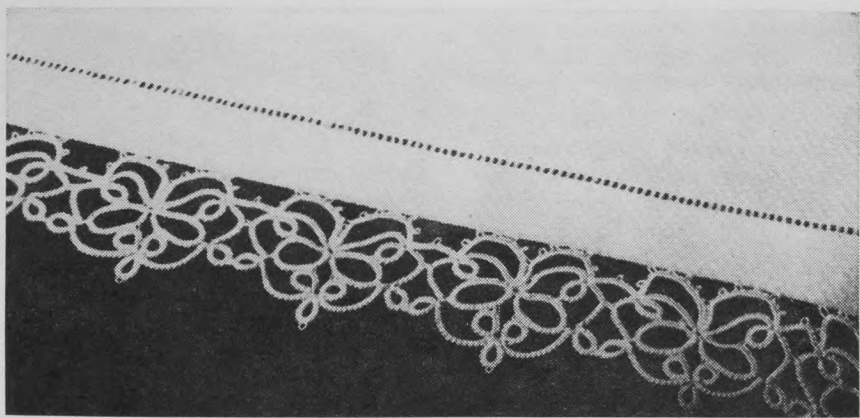
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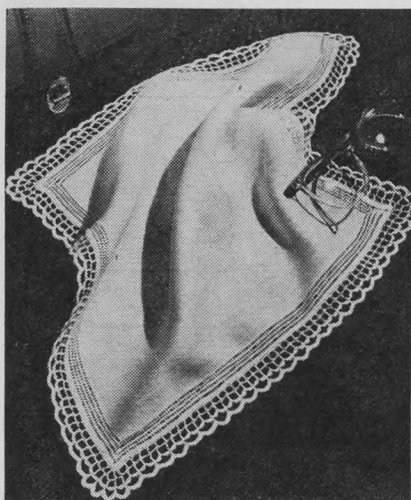


## Edgings

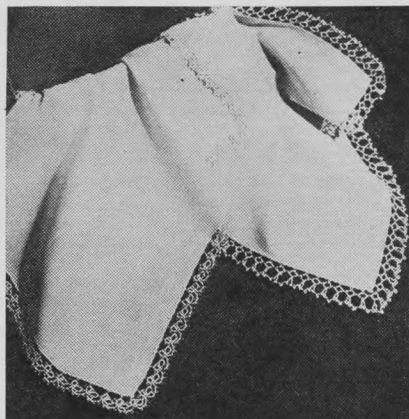
Its crocheted edging makes this Bertha collar a real fashion accessory. For crochet instructions, order Leaflet No. C-8130, 10¢.



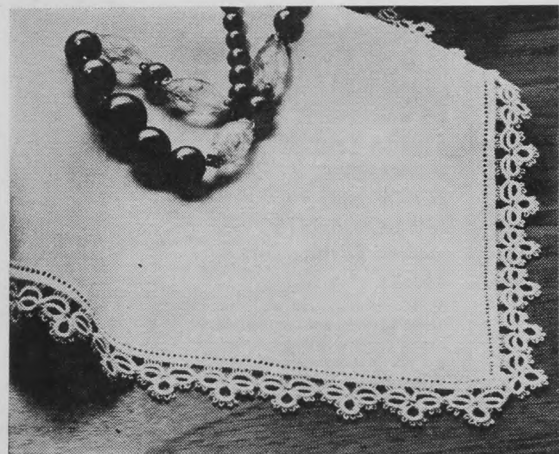
A tatted edging dresses up a hand towel you'll be proud to offer for guests' use or as a gift. Tatting instructions are given on Leaflet No. T-7587, 10¢.



Leaflet No. C-6872, 10¢, gives crochet instructions for the three-tier crocheted edging shown on the hemstitched hankie at left.

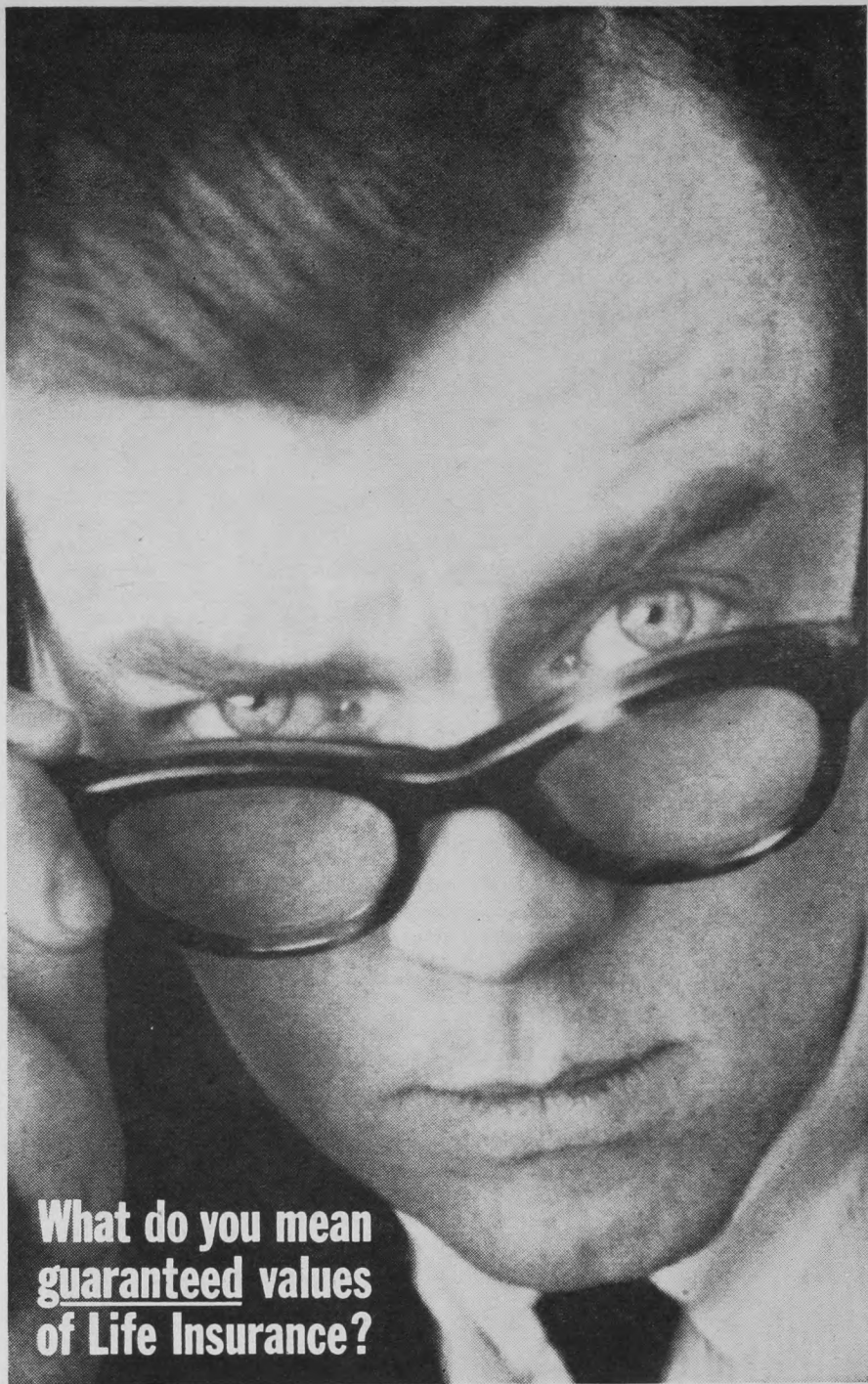


Leaflet No. T-4882, 10¢, offers instructions for the two tatted edgings illustrated at right.



A lovely tatted edging extends ½" around a handkerchief of your choice. Tatting instructions are given on Leaflet No. T-8277, 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



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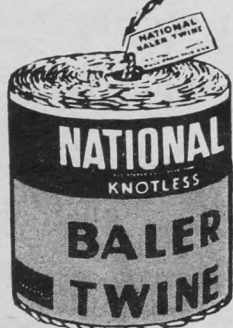


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### For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

### Healing Substance In Preparation H Shrinks Piles

Exclusive Healing Substance Proven To Shrink  
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A renowned research institute has found a unique healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids painlessly. It relieves itching and discomfort in minutes and speeds up healing of the injured, inflamed tissue.

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Now Bio-Dyne is offered in ointment and suppository form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

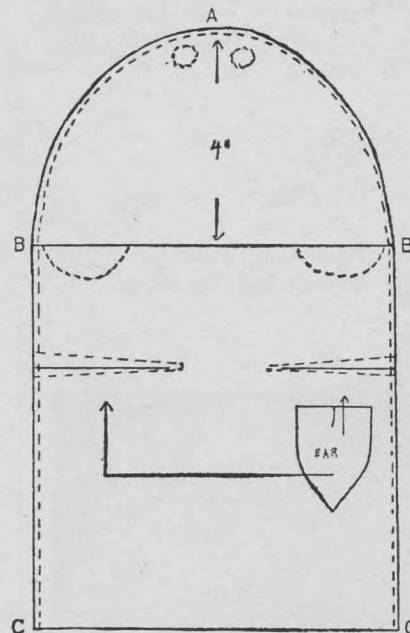
## Make Hand Puppets from Felt

THE limits of your imagination are the only limits on the hand puppet characters you can create from a few bits of scrapbag material. Easy to make and absorbing to play with, these toys are especially valuable for rainy days when the children must play indoors.

A whole menagerie can be made from a simple basic pattern. Here are instructions for an engaging "Puppy" and a "Garden Worm" made from the basic design shown below.

You will need: Hand-size pieces of felt (the hand size of the child who will play with the puppet), 1 bell or 2 pipe cleaners, and odd colored scraps of felt or other cloth.

To begin: Place child's hand, fingers and thumb together, on paper or cardboard. Starting above the wrist and leaving a good 1-inch margin, draw an outline of the whole hand. Keep width at wrist the same as the widest part of the hand. Cut pattern and mark it "Head—Cut 2 pieces."



Refer to illustration. Draw a line across the head pattern from "B" to "B," about 4 inches from point "A" as shown. "B-A-B" marks the mouth opening. Fold another piece of paper. Place fold on line "B-B," and trace around mouth opening. Cut around line, unfold paper, and mark it "Mouth Lining—Cut 1 piece."

For either "Puppy" or "Garden Worm," cut 2 pieces for the head and 1 piece for the mouth lining.

#### Puppy

Cut 2 ears about 3 inches long and 2 inches wide, shaped as shown in sketch. On one of the head pieces, midway from ends, cut 2-inch slashes for ears as shown. Fold at slash, right side in, and tuck in straight edge of ear, leaving seam allowance clear. Stitch as you would a dart. Repeat on other ear. These darts give shape to the puppy's head.

To make his face, use odd bits of contrasting felt. Cut semi-circles for eyes; cut a fringe of felt or use wisps

of yarn for the lashes. Stitch eyes in position, tucking in eyelashes.

Cut 2 small rounds of felt or cotton for nostrils, and tack firmly in place.

For the collar, cut a narrow strip of felt 6 inches long and hang a small bell on it. Lay the strip across the under section of head, midway from either end. Tack at each end.

Pin the two head pieces together. Stitch up sides from wrist opening to point "B." Open mouth out flat. Pin mouth lining evenly over the open mouth. Stitch around edge. Any irregularities of edges may be trimmed away, or you may pink the edges.

#### Garden Worm

Cut as for puppy, omitting ears and ear slashes. To make his antennae, cut rounds of felt from contrasting color and place in eye positions. Coil one-half of a pipe cleaner and stitch to felt round. Bend the remainder of the pipe cleaner so that it stands upright with a bit of a curl.

Sew up the sides as for puppy, and open out mouth. Stitch lining to mouth, inserting yarn fringe in upper lip as you sew. Trim or pink edges. V

—Courtesy Singer Sewing Machine Co.



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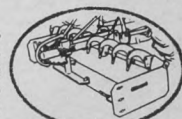
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# Ice Cream Coolers . . . by GWEN LESLIE Food Editor

CANADA'S scattered dairy industry claims this month as its own. It's June . . . it's dairy month . . . and we salute the month and the industry with a sumptuous selection of recipes for ice cream coolers.

There may be cooler things than ice cream, but none holds quite the same place in our hearts as this most elegant of dairy foods. For the youngsters, we offer a hearty minted chocolate drink, and ice cream sandwiches so simple to make they can do it themselves. And for the not-so-young there's a cool and creamy southern coffee punch. Be sure each serving receives a share of ice cream!

For dessert, make your choice ice cream and fruit, ice cream and cake, or a creamy fruit sherbet.

## Minted Chocolate Frosties

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 pt. chocolate ice cream  | 6 c. cold milk                               |
| 6 drops peppermint extract | 4 1/4-oz. pkg. chocolate instant pudding mix |

Cut chocolate ice cream into a bowl or large shaker. Add milk, peppermint extract and chocolate-flavored instant pudding mix. Beat with mixer or rotary beater until mixture is smoothly blended, or cover shaker and shake well. Serve at once or refrigerate until required. If beverage thickens during refrigeration, stir it until smooth or beat in a little more milk before serving. Yields 6 tall glasses.

## Orange Cream Frost

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. orange juice | 1 c. vanilla ice cream |
|-------------------|------------------------|

Combine juice and ice cream in a bowl and beat with electric mixer or rotary beater until just mixed. Yields four 6-oz. servings.

## Raspberry Alaska Pie

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 1/2 c. finely rolled graham wafer crumbs | 1 T. cornstarch         |
| 1/4 c. soft butter                         | 1/4 c. lemon juice      |
| 1/4 c. sugar                               | 1 T. grated lemon rind  |
| 1/4 c. flaked coconut                      | 1 qt. vanilla ice cream |
| Two 10-oz. pkg. frozen raspberries         | 4 egg whites            |
|  | 1/2 c. sugar            |
|  | 1/4 c. flaked coconut   |

Mix crumbs, butter, 1/4 c. sugar, and 1/4 c. flaked coconut. Blend thoroughly. Press firmly against the bottom and sides of a 9" pie plate. (The easy way to do this is with an 8" pie plate.) Bake the shell in a moderately hot oven at 375 deg. F. for about 7 minutes. Cool and freeze.

Heat the raspberries with cornstarch, lemon juice and rind. Simmer until juice is clear and slightly thickened. Cool. Starting and ending with ice cream, spread thin layers alternately of ice cream and raspberry sauce in the frozen pie shell. Use only half the sauce; reserve the rest to serve with pie. Freeze.

Beat egg whites until foamy. Continue beating, gradually adding 1/2 cup sugar, until stiff peaks form when beaters are lifted. Spread meringue over ice cream, taking care to seal meringue to edge of crust. Sprinkle with coconut

and freeze until serving time. Just before serving, pre-heat oven to 500 deg. F. Place pie in oven for 2 to 4 minutes, or just until meringue is lightly browned. Serve immediately. Spoon remaining sauce over individual servings. Yields 8 to 10 servings.

## Coffee Cream Punch

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8 c. strong cold coffee | 1 qt. vanilla ice cream      |
| 2 c. cold milk          | 1/2 pt. heavy cream, whipped |
| 2 tsp. vanilla          | Nutmeg                       |
| 1/2 c. sugar            |                              |

Combine cold coffee, milk, vanilla and sugar in a large bowl. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Chill thoroughly. To serve, pour over ice cream in punch bowl or other large serving bowl. Top with whipped cream. Sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Yields 15 to 18 punch cup servings.

## Dutch Ice Cream Roll

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3/4 c. sifted all-purpose flour | 1/2 c. milk, scalded                |
| 1 1/4 tsp. baking powder        | 2 oz. unsweetened chocolate, melted |
| 1/2 tsp. salt                   | 2 T. sugar                          |
| 2 eggs, beaten                  | 1/4 tsp. baking soda                |
| 3/4 c. sugar                    | 3 T. cold water                     |
| 1 tsp. vanilla                  | 1 qt. vanilla ice cream             |
| 1 T. butter                     |                                     |

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat eggs, gradually add 3/4 cup sugar, and continue beating until light. Add vanilla. Sift dry ingredients into egg mixture and fold lightly to combine. Add butter to hot milk, mix until melted, then fold quickly into first mixture.

Add 2 tablespoons sugar, baking soda and water to melted chocolate and stir until thick and light. Fold quickly into batter, blending thoroughly. Turn batter into a shallow 15" by 10" buttered pan lined with buttered waxed paper to within 1/2" of edge. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375 deg. F. for 15 to 20 minutes. Turn cake out of pan on a towel covered with icing sugar. Cut crisp edges off cake, remove paper, then roll up cake and towel together lengthwise. Cool. Unroll cake and spread with ice cream. Turn up end of cake about 1" and roll tightly as for jelly roll. Wrap roll in waxed paper, transparent wrap or aluminum foil and freeze to harden ice cream. Slice to serve alone, or with vanilla sauce and chocolate shavings. Yields 8 servings.

## Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 large can undiluted evaporated milk         | 2 c. cut-up marshmallows (about 20 marshmallows) |
| 1 1/2 c. sweetened, sliced fresh strawberries | 3 T. lemon juice                                 |

Chill 1 cup evaporated milk in refrigerator tray until soft ice crystals form through milk (20 to 25 minutes). Melt cut marshmallows in remaining 1/2 cup of milk in top of double boiler. Cool. Mash 1 1/2 cups berries with 1/3 cup sugar. (You may substitute one 15 oz. pkg. of frozen berries.) Fold berries into marshmallow mixture.

Whip the chilled milk until stiff. Add lemon juice and whip until very stiff. Fold in marshmallow mixture. Freeze until firm (about 3 hours). No more stirring needed! Yields about 3 pints.

## Schaum Torte

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 6 egg whites         | 1 T. vinegar       |
| 1/4 tsp. salt        | 1 c. sugar         |
| 1 c. sugar           | 1 qt. ice cream    |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | 1 pt. strawberries |

Line an ungreased 13" by 9" baking pan with 2 layers of wrapping paper. Heat the oven to a moderately slow heat of 300°F.

Combine the egg whites and salt in a large mixing bowl; let stand while you sift 1 cup of the sugar with the baking powder. Beat the egg whites until peaks form when the beater is lifted. Add sifted sugar and baking powder slowly and continue beating about 2 minutes. Beat in vinegar and

whipped cream and food coloring. Return to refrigerator trays and freeze until firm, stirring occasionally during freezing. Yields 1 1/2 pt.

## Parfait Pie

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 pkg. jelly powder, any flavor   | 1 1/2 c. drained, sliced fruit (fresh, canned or frozen) |
| 1 1/4 c. hot liquid               | 9" baked pastry shell or crumb pie crust                 |
| 1 pt. brick ice cream, any flavor |  |

Dissolve jelly powder in hot liquid (water or water and fruit juice) in a 2 qt. saucepan. Add ice cream by spoonfuls, stirring until melted. Chill this mixture until thickened, but not set (10



[National Biscuit Co. photo]

Raspberry Alaska Pie combines ice cream and fruit in ribbon layers beneath a fluffy meringue. Coconut and graham wafer crumbs make its toasty shell.

remaining 1 cup sugar. Beat well. The meringue should look dull, but don't overbeat.

Use a rubber scraper to fold meringue from the bottom of the bowl to make certain the sugar is thoroughly mixed into the egg whites. Scrape meringue into paper-lined pan and smooth top evenly. Bake in a slow oven at 300°F. for 1 1/4 hours. It will rise, then settle. The top of the meringue should be the color of creamed coffee. Cool in pan on a cake rack. (Don't worry if the top cracks and looks queer. It will taste grand!) Leave in pan until serving time. Keep cool and dry; do not refrigerate. To serve, cut meringue in 8 pieces. With a broad spatula, lift each piece to a serving plate. Top with ice cream, then spoon sliced strawberries around and over the ice cream.

## Lemonade Cream Sherbet

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 pkg. unflavored gelatin             | 2 c. milk                         |
| 1/3 c. cold water                     | 1/4 c. sugar                      |
| 6-oz. can frozen lemonade concentrate | 1/2 pt. whipping cream, whipped   |
|                                       | 3 to 4 drops yellow food coloring |

Soften gelatin in cold water. Stir over hot water until gelatin dissolves. Combine lemonade concentrate, milk, sugar, and dissolved gelatin and beat well. Pour into refrigerator trays and freeze until partially firm. Turn into a chilled bowl and beat again. Blend in

to 30 minutes, depending on chilling temperature). Fold in drained fruit; turn into prepared pie shell. Chill pie until firm (about 10 to 30 minutes longer). Garnish with additional fruit, whipped cream or other suitable decoration, and serve in wedges.

## Ice Cream Sandwiches

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/2 c. corn syrup      | 1/2 c. peanut butter  |
| 3 c. crisp rice cereal | 1 pt. brick ice cream |

Blend corn syrup and peanut butter together. Add rice cereal and stir until well-coated. Press mixture evenly into bottom of a greased 13" by 9" pan. Place in freezer or coldest part of refrigerator until firm. Cut into twelve 3" squares; place a slice of ice cream between 2 squares and press gently together. Serve at once or wrap in aluminum foil or moisture-proof paper and store in the freezer until needed. If smaller servings are desired, cut each sandwich into 2 bars. Yields six 3" ice cream sandwiches or 12 bars.

\* \* \*

## Key to Abbreviations

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup        | pt.—pint  |
| pkg.—package  | qt.—quart |





## 4-H Cairn

... a monument with a meaning

**R**OLAND, MAN., is a small village in a farming community 70 miles southwest of Winnipeg. With its tree-sheltered homes, main street and stores, its grain elevator, churches and memorial hall,

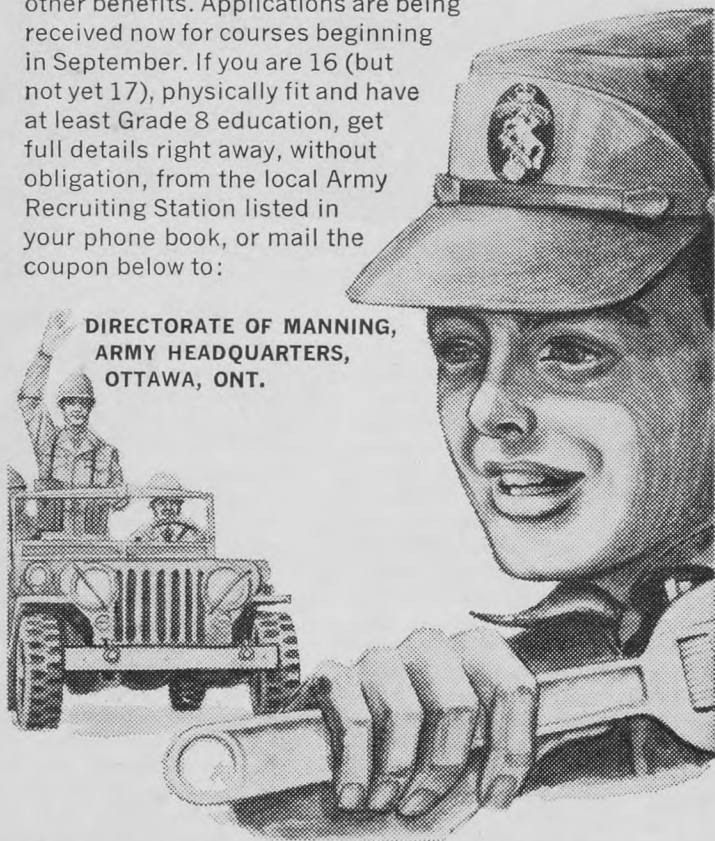
Roland is typical of many prairie villages. But one historical happening sets it apart from all the others: Canada's 4-H movement got its start there 50 years ago. Now a cairn stands graciously in the heart of

*get going in a...*

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E53-5

CGJ



Roland 4-H Club members Carol Preston and Ross Pritchard unveiled monument to Canada's 4-H members and leaders at dedication ceremonies, May 12.

Roland to mark 4-H's golden anniversary. It was erected there by the Manitoba Historic Sites Advisory Board to mark the birthplace of 4-H and to commemorate those 50 years of service to clubs, communities and country.

Several hundred 4-H club members, leaders and their friends gathered in Roland United Church on May 12 for the dedication ceremony. Representatives from government and industry paid tribute to the 4-H movement - for its past and present. Of its future, J. R. Racine, the retiring president of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, said the movement was now at "a stage when expansion and growth were never more alive."

The group moved outdoors to watch two Roland 4-H members - Carol Preston and Ross Pritchard - unveil the plaque on the pilon-shaped cairn. Rain spilled out to complete the cairn's christening.

**F**OLLOWING the Roland ceremony, delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs met in Winnipeg. Special speakers at this event discussed the future of the 4-H movement. Among them was John Fisher, Canada's centenary committee chairman. He spoke of that future as a vital part of Canada's "bursting energy."

R. E. Brack, University of Saskatchewan extension specialist, reminded delegates that 4-H was basically an educational program. For this reason he believed there must be more emphasis on self-development of the 4-H member and less on the technical aspects of

agriculture. His reason: "An increasing number of young people now living on farms will eventually reside in urban areas." This fact points to the need for the kind of program that will help these young people adjust to a different environment, he said. He also suggested the need on the part of those responsible for 4-H programs, to interpret information in terms of the future rather than the present because today's young people will be taking on the responsibilities of our society in that future.

R. E. Cudmore, Ford of Canada sales executive, made much of the need for ease of communication with each other. In his view "our willingness to use and promote new knowledge, systems and techniques is the greatest challenge facing each one of us today." But, he added, unless we learn how to communicate with one another, we cannot meet that challenge.

The first step toward effective communication is to first use the simple device of questioning ourselves, he said. We need to ask ourselves such simple questions as: What do I want to communicate? Why? How? When? With whom? Only when we can answer these questions for ourselves in terms of what we want to express to others, can we effectively communicate knowledge or ideas to other people.

G. L. Landon, Director of Agricultural Development and Extension for the Department of Agriculture in British Columbia, was named president of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs succeeding J. R. Racine.



Pictured is the newly elected executive of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. Front row (l. to r.): J. D. Moore, Manager, Ottawa; Miss Marion Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa; Gordon L. Landon, Victoria, who succeeded J. R. Racine as President; Mr. Racine, Brampton. Back row (l. to r.): D. H. Fraser, Winnipeg; N. D. Hogg, Vice-President, Toronto; Miss Betty Collyer, Winnipeg; Larry J. Murphy, Hamilton; and David B. Young, Ottawa.



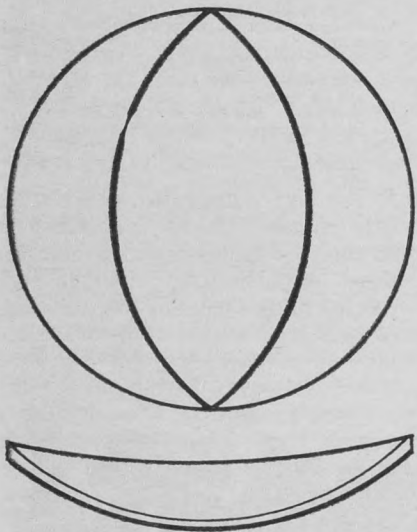


## Orange Fleet

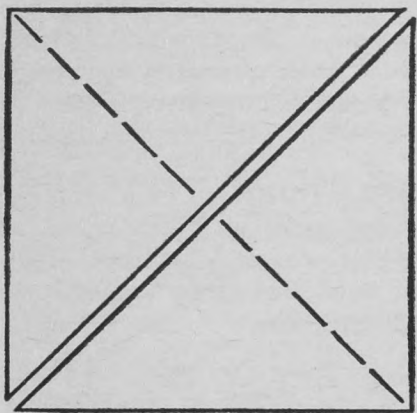
by E. KLASSEN

PETER and Betty dawdled over their breakfast oranges. Outside, raindrops chased each other down the windowpane. What would they do all day today? When Mother saw the children's sad faces she thought of a wonderful game. They had a picnic of a day. This is what they did:

1. Mother cut the peel of her orange into six sections from top to bottom. She peeled them off gently to make six little boat hulls. See the diagram.



2. Peter found a piece of white paper and six paper clips. He cut three small pieces of paper like this:

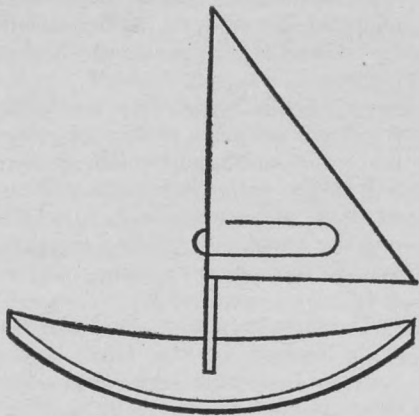


These he cut along the double line. Now he had six pieces. Then he folded them along the dotted line.

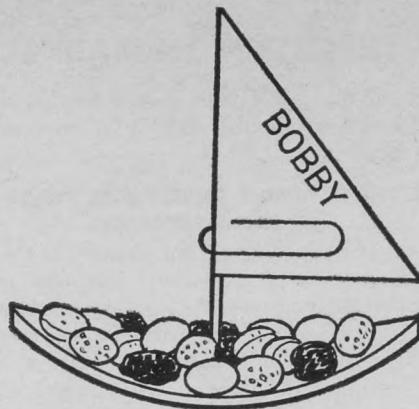
3. Betty brought the toothpick box. She also brought a handful of puffed wheat, some raisins and salted peanuts.

4. Now Peter and Betty each took one of the folded pieces of paper and a toothpick. They slipped the wide end of the toothpick into the fold of the paper. Then they fastened the paper clip along the bottom edge. Next, they stuck the pointed end of the toothpick into the orange-peel boat hull.

What beautiful sailboats they had!



5. They filled the boats with the puffed wheat, raisins and peanuts.

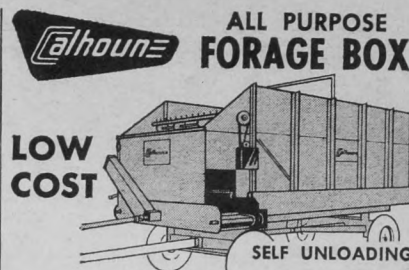


Their Orange Fleet made trips to many strange and beautiful islands on the kitchen floor, unloading and loading the goodies in the fleet's little boats.

"Mother," called Peter as they played, "don't boats have names?"

"Yes, they do, Peter," said mother.

"Then why don't we make some tomorrow for my birthday party, and print my guests' names on them?" And they did. V



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## AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE COMMON MARKET

made and, as it progresses, it will assist the farmers to adapt to the new situation that the Common Market will create for them.

### FINANCIAL AID

The adaptation of agricultural structure to the new conditions will require financial aid on a substantial scale. Individual farmers have neither the capital, nor can they afford the costs involved in the reorganization of their farms into economically viable units. Public assistance will be necessary here. Likewise, the introduction of a common system of price supports and a common market organization for farm products will require public support for its realization. Funds will be necessary to support domestic prices through market intervention, and as subsidies on exports. The CAP therefore, provides for the establishment of a special fund to meet these requirements.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund is to be set up in the Community. In some respects, aid from this fund will complement present national efforts aimed at agricultural improvement. In other instances it will substitute for present action. The monies for this fund will derive from several sources: namely, (a) import levies, (b) contributions from member governments, (c) possible contributions by the producers, (d) other possible sources decided on by the Community. Present indications suggest

that the major part of this fund will derive from the first two sources mentioned.

### THE COMMON POLICY FOR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

The most significant element of the CAP from a Canadian viewpoint is that dealing with the common system of trade restrictions between member and non-member countries. It is a complex of internal prices, and of protective measures against imported farm products. These are designed to insure domestic producers of farm products a price adequate to their needs. The methods developed constitute a new approach for such action. However, it should be recognized that this new approach was agreed upon by the Six without compulsion. It replaces a large variety of individual national policies and actions on behalf of agriculture. It has introduced a new single farm law for the six countries of the Community—an unprecedented action in the history of agriculture.

The aim in this phase of the CAP is to establish the six countries as a single market for trade in farm products. For this purpose, all farm products were divided into three categories as follows:

(a) *Cereals* will be supported on the domestic market by a system of prices, and these prices will be protected against imports through a system of variable levies and import certificates. The latter will be issued freely, but may be suspended if im-

ports threaten domestic price stability.

(b) *Pigmeat, poultry and eggs* will have no domestic support price system. Prices for these will be formed on a free market. However, the domestic market will be protected against imports through the use of a variable levy at the point of importation. This levy will attempt to iron out differences in the costs of animal feeds and, in addition, will be related to a minimum import price.

(c) *Fruits, vegetables and wine* will have neither a system of prices nor levies to support them. Quality will be the major determining factor in trade and such quality products will be protected on the domestic market through a common customs duty.

The most important element in the trade feature of the CAP is the system of variable levies and minimum import prices, as they affect international trade in wheat and flour, feed grains, pork, poultry and eggs. During the transitional period of 7½ years, when this total policy will become fully operative, these levies will apply to all trade, member and non-member. At the end of this period, however, prices among the member countries will be completely harmonized, and all restrictions and levies affecting trade among them will be abolished. But, the restrictions and levies will continue against imports from non-member countries.

The system of variable levies cannot be described in simple terms. The levies on the various cereals, for example, will be a charge that will

apply equally against all imports, irrespective of origin or price. The levy is to be the difference between the *import price* and the *threshold price*. The *import price* for non-member countries is the lowest daily world market c.i.f. price adjusted for quality at the port of entry. The *threshold price* is derived from the *target price*. This latter is the desired price established in each Common Market country to give the necessary support to domestic grain producers. The *threshold price* is arrived at by subtracting from the *target price* the costs of transporting and handling the cereal from the port of entry to the target area, and then adding a *quality adjustment* figure and a small fixed amount, a *preferential sum*, as an added advantage to the Common Market producer.

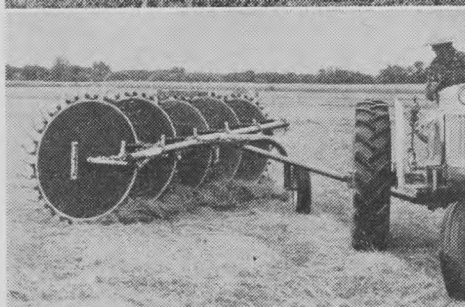
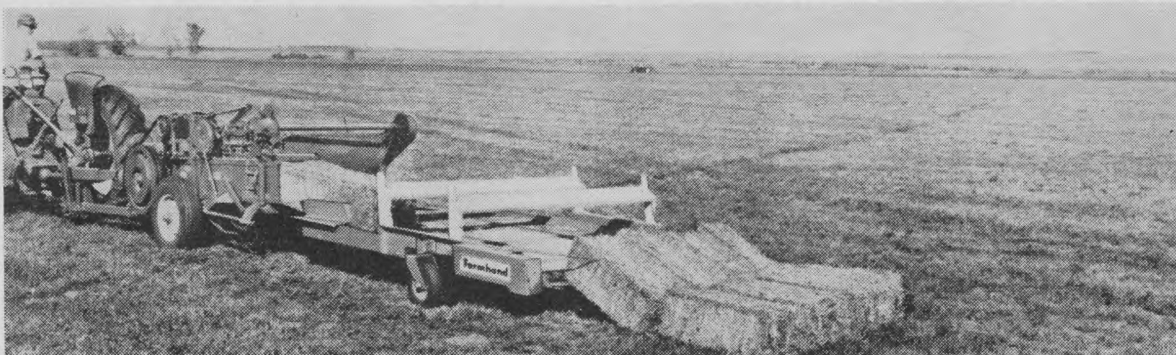
The following is an example of the levy calculation at one period last winter, for wheat imported into West Germany.

The <i>target price</i> at Duisberg was set at U.S. \$3.24/bu.	
(a) Subtract from <i>target price</i> the cost of transport and handling from port to Duisberg	U.S. \$0.02/bu.
(b) Add a <i>quality adjustment</i> between German and imported wheat	0.18/bu.
(c) Add a <i>preferential sum</i>	0.03/bu.
(d) <i>Threshold price</i> (3.24 - .02 + .18 + .03)	\$3.43/bu.
(e) Subtract <i>import price</i> —c.i.f. most favorably offered wheat	1.59/bu.
(f) Levy	\$1.84/bu.

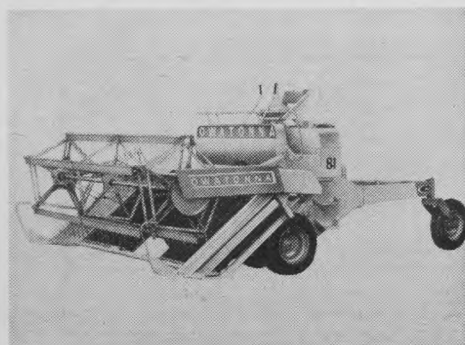
The levy on pigmeat, poultry and eggs will be derived from the levy on the feed grains used in producing these products. This will be calculated on the basis of the poundage of feed grain necessary to produce a

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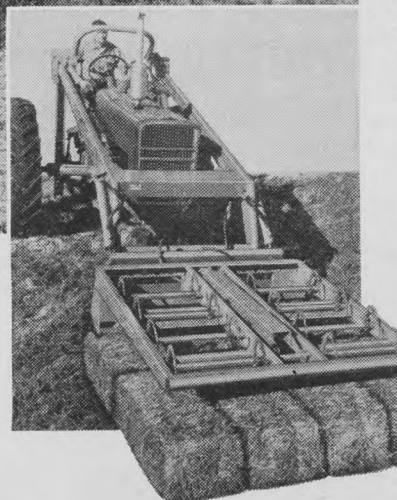
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pound of the product. To this will be added an amount to equalize the difference in other production costs, domestic versus foreign. A further advantage will be provided to domestic producers through the addition of the fixed preferential sum.

Moreover, to insure proper price levels for domestic producers, a minimum import or sluice price will be set. No imports will be allowed to enter the Community below this sluice price. Thus, if the levy plus the offered price from non-member countries is lower than the sluice price, an additional charge will be made to bring it up to this level.

#### IMPLICATIONS OF THE POLICY

For Canada, the main concern rests with those considerations that determine the levels of the various *target prices* and minimum *import prices*, because it is these prices that, in turn, will determine the amount of the different levies.

About 85 per cent of recent Canadian agricultural exports to the Community will now be liable to the variable levy. Formerly, these exports were subject to an ad valorem duty, which was often suspended. A simple example will illustrate the difference. Prior to the introduction of the CAP levy system, the Community agreed on a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on wheat imports from non-member countries. On the basis of the c.i.f. price of Canadian wheat at German ports, this meant about 50 cents a bushel. Under the levy system as shown above, it was \$1.84 per bushel.

Since such a large proportion of our agricultural exports to this area will be subject to the levy, Canadians obviously have a big stake in the manner in which the Community countries determine their domestic prices and, consequently, their levies.

The crucial element in this complex calculation is the *target price*. If the *target price* for wheat or other cereals is set high, the result will be felt by Canadians on at least two levels. First, a high *target price* in the Community countries will be an incentive for increased production. This simply means that these countries will become more self-sufficient, and will rely to a lesser extent upon imports. Even assuming that for the sake of a proper grist of flour they will want to import our high quality wheats, their own greater production will have to be sold on the world market. Their exports, which may be subsidized, will thus become more competitive on the world market where Canadians are also looking for increased sales of cereals.

The second aspect of the high *target price* is in the fact that the levy will become high. Since the millers in these countries are very price conscious, a high levy will tend to discourage maximum purchases of foreign wheat, even of high quality. To the extent that the levy on cereals is reflected in the charges that will apply against imports of animal products, a high levy on cereals will also adversely influence trade in these products.

Negotiations with the Community directly or at GATT meetings, with respect to the restrictive measures that may be imposed by the Community under the CAP, will not be

easy or simple. The farmers of the Common Market are not going to agree readily to lower prices for their products. Inasmuch as they are well organized and constitute a substantial proportion of the voters in those countries, they will be able to insist on the maintenance of high prices.

There are, however, two factors which may lead to a lowering of the levies. First, the Community industries are increasing their output. They need foreign markets for the sale of these products. Second, as their consumer incomes rise, the demand for higher quality food and for specialty products will increase, much of which will be imported.

The United States, through its Trade Expansion Act, is providing some guidance as to how negotiations might proceed. While we may not be able to concede reductions in our tariffs to the same degree as the United States, we cannot hope to receive major concessions from the Community unless we are prepared to meet them on common grounds.

One final point needs to be emphasized for Canadian farmers. World trade in agricultural products is changing continuously and, in recent years, changing rapidly. As nations industrialize and become wealthier, their consumers demand different types of food products. In developing nations, increases in the demand for certain cereals, especially wheat, tend to rise. In industrialized nations, the demand for wheat tends to decline. As this process of development proceeds and consumer incomes rise, the demand for the products of more intensive agriculture rises.

Thus, in the EEC there is an increasing demand for livestock products, vegetable oils, fruits, vegetables and especially for the services that enter into the preparation of special and convenience type foods of higher quality. If Canadian farmers expect to continue to hold or increase their share of the world market for farm products, it is essential that we are aware of the changing nature of the demand for products, and that we adjust our production patterns to meet these demands.

Agricultural exports are available from many countries. As agricultural technology is more universally adapted, competition for world markets will become keener. To get our maximum share of these markets, it will require continuous negotiations by our government for expanded trade on more liberalized terms. At the same time, we will have to be competitive with other suppliers, both in the prices of our products and in the services we offer in selling.



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## CFA MEETS WITH NEW MINISTERS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture presented its views on major questions of farm policy to the Hon. Harry W. Hays, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Rene Tremblay, Minister without Portfolio, early in May. The meeting was an introductory one to review Federation views for the benefit of the new Federal Cabinet members, rather than to introduce any new policy proposals.

The main points emphasized in the submission were the following:

- An early start on a national school milk program, and the setting

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

up of the Canadian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee.

The Federation said the school milk program is a long-awaited and desirable policy which farmers would like to see implemented without delay. "It is a policy which can greatly contribute to the better nutrition of Canadian children, while at the same time contributing to expanding consumption of dairy products in a

desirable form," the submission said. The CFA welcomed the new Government's announced intention of moving ahead with such a program.

On the establishment of the Canadian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, the Federation pointed out that the initiative for calling the first meeting now rests with the new ministers. Believing this Committee can be an important instrument for progress in the dairy field, the submission urged that it be convened as soon as reasonably possible. It also suggested that it will need a secretariate and funds if it is to do the best possible job.

- A planned rail line abandonment policy to avoid piecemeal abandonment in Western Canada.

The Federation argued, as it has done previously, that there must be advance knowledge of the proposed program of abandonment, and of the policies which should govern it. This involves adequate study of all relevant considerations, including the economic and social effects of abandonment on not only the railways, but on farmers, business, and local and provincial governments. "The responsibility for developing an orderly, planned policy and program of rail line abandonment is the Federal Government's," the CFA stated, "and this responsibility should be fully accepted."

- Continued aggressive efforts to develop export markets for wheat, and the opportunities of using credit to expand such markets.

The submission pointed out that there has been a decline in exports in the current year, and that the movement of wheat, since the opening of navigation has been disappointing. "This situation," the Federation declared, "gives cause for real concern and the most aggressive measures and constant attention to export possibilities are required." It said the use of credit to facilitate exports should not only be continued but expanded.

- Continuation and improvement of the feed freight assistance program, and measures to better stabilize feed grain supplies and markets.

Specifically the Federation recommended an agency be established to serve the interests of farmer-consumers of feed grains. This agency should have an advisory committee composed of representatives of organized farmers. Agency functions should be:

1. To administer the feed freight assistance policy.
2. To exercise adequate powers, when needed, to make eastern public grain storage available for supplies of feed grains.
3. To administer storage subsidy programs.
4. To advise the Government on feed grain import permit policy.

5. To generally study and advise on all aspects of feed grain policy.

- Federal re-insurance of crop insurance to be established by amending present legislation.

- New programs of farm credit, including emergency disaster credit and special credit for rural housing.

## MFU QUESTIONS POWER OF DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The Manitoba Farmers Union said it was shocked by the recent action of the Manitoba Dental Association in taking the law into their own hands, and raiding dental technicians' offices.

President H. J. Andresen declared: "We question most seriously that dentists are qualified to administer the laws of the province. Such dictatorial powers savor of tactics that have been employed by the Gestapo in Europe. The pressure being exerted by the Dental Association infringes on the democratic right and freedom of qualified dental technicians to practice their trade."

Mr. Andresen went on to point out that the exorbitant prices charged by dentists for dentures made by the technicians put the purchase of false teeth out of reach of many people. He said dental technicians should have every right to supply dentures to the public at lower cost, if the public wishes to use their services.

## OFU MAKES REPRESENTATIONS TO HOG BOARD

The Ontario Farmers Union, in a brief to the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board, made these suggestions for improvements:

1. A revision of the method of assembling and directing hogs in such a way as to cut costs and enhance the bargaining position of the farmer.
2. The establishment of a forward pricing program to establish the price for hogs a year in advance. In setting this price, such factors as cost of production, earnings for labor, investment and profit should be considered. The OFU felt all hogs could continue to be sold to the highest bidder, with an initial payment being made to the farmer at the time of sale, and a final payment being made after a designated time on the average price received.
3. The discontinuance of the practice of naming directors-at-large.
4. The appointment of Hog Board graders for the purpose of insuring that grading standards are adhered to by processors and government inspectors.

## NFU REACTION TO U.S. WHEAT VOTE

President of the National Farmers Union, A. P. Gleave, commenting on the wheat policy referendum in the United States, in which wheat growers rejected a price support program for \$2.00 a bushel on 80 per cent of normal production, said the result could affect Canadian farmers in several ways.

"If wheat production in the U.S. is increased—and this is most likely

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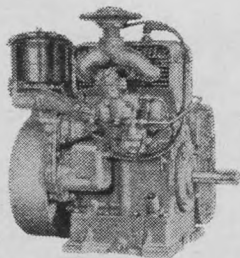


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to happen — it may depress world prices and thereby reduce the income of Canadian grain growers," Mr. Gleave stated. "Experience also shows that at times of lower grain prices, more grain is disposed of through feeding livestock: this means increased production of animal products and lower prices as well.

"It is also to be expected," the NFU president said, "that the U.S. will step up its sales efforts in overseas markets and create more competition for Canadian sales."

Mr. Gleave felt that the change in U.S. grain policy underlines the need for international co-operation in the distribution of food products. "So far, the countries producing so-called food surpluses have been thinking in terms of adjusting production to effective demand. The time is long past," he said, "to approach the food problem from the angle of stepping up effective demand, and, through joint efforts, get our products to the people who need them."

The NFU president proposed that the World Food Program be expanded. He felt this was a way to prevent chaotic world food markets, and a means of solving the problem of world-wide hunger.

#### FUA FEARS EFFECTS OF U.S. WHEAT VOTE

The Farmers Union of Alberta has expressed the view that President Kennedy's promise to refrain from dumping U.S. surplus wheat on world markets will only be a partial compensation for the results of unrestricted grain production in the U.S.A. next year. The rejection by the U.S. wheat farmers of the U.S. government proposals for acreage control and delivery quotas could result in increased production in 1964. The mountainous U.S. surpluses are already a threat to world wheat prices. They will become more so if these surpluses increase, the FUA concluded.

In 1965, the International Wheat Agreement will come up for renewal. Every importing country will know exactly what wheat is available in storage in exporting countries, and will act accordingly, the Alberta organization pointed out.

"The results for Canada can be very serious," the FUA declared, "and it's safe to say that Canadian agriculture is holding its breath, anxiously awaiting to see how the situation will develop."

#### OFA HITS HARTWICK STAND ON MARKETING BOARDS

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture has strongly opposed the references to marketing board legislation made by Jack Hartwick, President of the National Dairy Council of Canada. In a speech to the annual convention of the Nova Scotia Dairy-men's Association, Mr. Hartwick stated:

"I am thoroughly convinced that Legislation which places monopolistic power in the hands of one segment of our industry is doomed to failure." He also expressed the view that "producers themselves will re-

ject the compulsion inherent in the type of legislation enacted."

Commenting on the Hartwick speech, OFA president A. H. K. Musgrave said farmers requested marketing legislation because they realize it is only by group action that they can survive. While this meant a surrender of a certain degree of their freedom as individuals, he said, this was much to be desired over continual exploitation.

With respect to Mr. Hartwick's proposal that marketing boards be composed of equal representation from producer and processor groups, with a consumer member serving as a "watch dog" over their activities, the OFA pointed out that such a board would, in effect, usurp the powers of government. Governments are elected to safeguard and serve the best interests of the community. "We have every right to believe," Mr. Musgrave stated, "that governments have been fully aware of their responsibilities from the first time producer marketing legislation was enacted in Canada."

#### MFA SUBMITS VIEWS TO COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, in a submission to the Manitoba Royal Commission on Local Government Organization and Finance, stated that the mere size of local municipal units is not the real issue, but rather the questions of finances and administrative responsibility.

The MFA made these points for Commission consideration:

- If larger units for primary schools are to be recommended, great care must be exercised to ensure that they are not too large and unwieldy, as has been the case with high school consolidation.

- Study should be given to the possibility of combining the responsibility for administering education and other local services into a single municipal council.

- A larger share of the cost of education should be borne by a tax source other than real estate. Revenue could be raised for education more equitably by reducing the amounts levied on real property, and substituting an equal amount as a retail sales tax with proper exemptions.

- Farm buildings should not be assessed for tax purposes. Any re-assessment should move in the direction of placing a higher proportion of the total assessment on town, village and hamlet property, and a lower proportion on farm property.

- Appeals to centralize the administration of certain services, particularly education, should be resisted.

- At provincial level, measures should be sought to equalize financial resources and the burden of taxation in relation to ability to pay. Such measures should be so designed that once the money is made available, local responsibility for spending it should be clear, and any extra spending should be covered out of local taxes.



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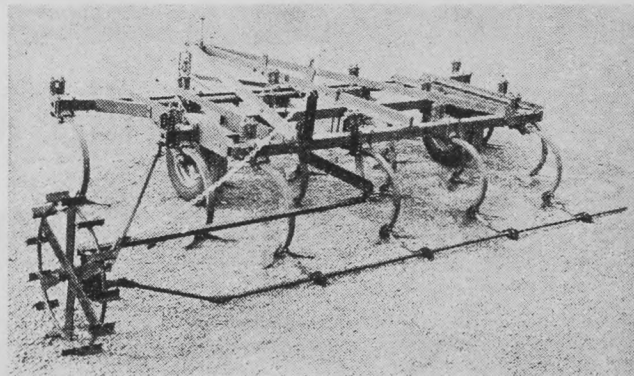
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## Letters

### Article Misleading

I read with interest Richard Cobb's article, "What's Happened to Barley" in your April issue. Mr. Cobb is to be complimented on the amount of research he expended.

One question occurred, however, after reading his article: What percentage of Canada's barley crop is used in malting? Mr. Cobb suggested 15 per cent or less. This is misleading.

In the 1961-62 crop year, for example, approximately 31 million bushels of Canadian barley was used for malting in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Peru. This represents 27.5 per cent of the total 1961 barley crop, and 55 per cent of the total barley marketed in 1961-62. Thus, malting barley forms a very substantial part of the total market for Canadian barley.

Your readers might also be interested in the fact that the decline of barley exports in the past 6 years has been mainly due to a 90 per cent reduction in exports of feed barley

to traditional markets. Over 70 per cent of the barley exported to these markets in the last 2 years has been malting barley. The reduction in exports of malting barley to the U.S. has been partially offset by increases in barley exports to the U.K. and Peru, and increases in domestic malting.

So the condition of the malting barley market is still pretty good. It will remain so and keep growing only if farmers can provide exporters and maltsters with a good supply of quality malting barleys to process and sell.

JOHN CLARK,  
United Grain Growers Ltd.,  
Winnipeg.

### Subscriber Ditty

I'm just as sorry as can be.  
I keep your reminders faithfully,  
And plan to send the money quick,  
But in my office at the store  
I open wide my little drawer  
And put your little letters there  
Until I have some time to spare.  
But, gosh, I miss your paper so  
So here's your little bit of dough.

MRS. M. A. RASMUSSEN,  
High River, Alta.



Hi Folks:

It seems to me every box car that's passed here in the last few months has had squeaky wheels, and I'll bet I know why. Most of the axle grease has been diverted for human consumption. Fella on the radio admitted as much. He said about umpteen thousand pounds of margarine are sold every hour. But no matter what they do to the stuff, to me it still tastes like axle grease.

I have a standing argument with an aunt of mine about oleo. She started using it as soon as it hit the market. The first time I had some at her place I almost gagged on it. I figured she had bought some butter that'd been stored in a filling station.

"Quick!" I gasped, "phone the hospital and tell them to send a stomach pump!"

"You think you're funny!" she snapped. "I saw you looking at the carton it came in. If you hadn't seen that you'd have thought it was butter. Nobody can really tell the difference nowadays."

"I sure can," I told her. "Margarine has a bit of a sting to it that bites my tongue. If you want to use it for frying turnips, go right ahead. I don't eat turnips anyhow. But don't expect me to spread it on my bread. Oleo has put so many people off bread there's a surplus of unsold wheat."

Well sir, every time I paid her a visit she'd try to trick me. She'd have a dish of oleo and a dish of butter on the table—both the same size and color. But I could tell that margarine as soon as it entered my mouth. If I put it on hot toast or mashed potatoes, I just had to take one look to spot the difference.

"It melts like sealing wax, in a blob," I jeered. "Looks about as appetizing as an oil slick in a swamp."

After that, she got desperate. She tried mixing milk, and even cream, with the stuff to fool me. One day she succeeded. I had such a heavy cold that day I couldn't have decided between a popsicle and a carrot. To make matters worse, she'd added so much cream to her oleo it just about was butter.

"Aha!" she cried, "I knew you were talking through your hat! Admit it now, nobody can really tell the difference."

"In fact, I like it better than butter," she confided. "It keeps better on a car trip or picnic, and it's more nutritious. Give me a choice between the two and I'll take margarine every time."

That may be so, but when she pays a visit to our house she slaps on the butter as if she were plastering a room.

One reason so much oleo is being sold is because the industry has just about everybody working for it. As the advertising boys say, it has a good public image. Food faddists—even some doctors—help it along by warning against excess animal fats. The other day my little girl demanded margarine at the table, said her teacher had told them margarine was a better food than butter. That kind of shakes you when you figure your own taxes are helping to spread this propaganda. It would be like finding that the Queen's Printer had been turning out Communist leaflets.

The point is, we've got to get these people working for butter.

But we won't do this by legislating against margarine, or by piling up costly surpluses. Nobody likes to have anything forced on them. Butter is a better product than margarine. Let's wrap it up in a pretty package and sell it on that basis.

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



# Letters

## To Our Readers

DEAR FRIENDS:

I am taking this opportunity to thank all you good people for all the wonderful letters which you have written me regarding my Homesteading Memories, which appeared in the March and April issues of The Country Guide. It is impossible for me to write you a personal letter as you are scattered clear across Canada, right from Halifax to Vancouver. But I do want you all to know how much I appreciate the many kind things you have said about my story.

I have reached the age when I feel that I am on the shelf, and being slowly but surely pushed back in a corner. Your letters have given me quite a lift. I feel that there might be a bit of pep in the old boy yet.

Z. F. "Dad" Cushing,  
Cabri, Sask.

## Balance Requested

One thing I have felt about The Guide is that it is geared to the Eastern half of Canada rather than the West. I fully realize that from a population standpoint this would only be right. However, we in the West need more up-to-date information on how to get along with the price squeeze put on us by the East, how to get along with old, used machinery, and the importance of soil conservation.

D. W. G.,  
Neilburg, Sask.

## Children's Stories

I wish to comment on the charming children's stories of "Tijah" by Janet D. Schintz. Both the text and the illustrations were excellent and much enjoyed by children and some adults. Hope you publish more of this author's work.

R. M. L.,  
Longview, Alta.

## Dehorning Complaint

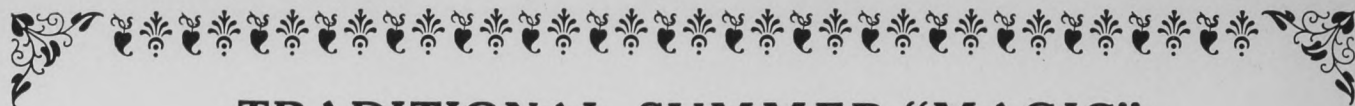
What got under my skin was the little article describing the tube de-horner. The poor calf! to be held in that helpless position with that instrument rammed down its skull bone and twisted first one way and then the other, and then the cutting edge shoved under the horn to cut it out. Surely man in his wisdom can find a more humane way to stop a horn from growing. If not, how about raising them without horns? It is only a short life for most of them. Let's have a heart and give the poor critters a break.

"Soft Heart,"  
Prince Albert, Sask.

## Edifying

I have been getting The Guide for such a long time, and I enjoy reading its priceless, informative articles. Anyone engaged in agriculture or horticulture can find very valuable advice in its pages. Keep the good work going. The new addition of religious items are surely most edifying for young and old readers.

A. A. K.,  
Cando, Sask.



## TRADITIONAL SUMMER "MAGIC"

# Fresh Strawberry Shortcake



## Do you know how strawberries got their name?

In the 15th century, they were brought to market strung on straws . . . so, naturally, they were called *straw*berries!

For peak-of-season popularity, it's hard to outshine a light-hearted strawberry shortcake! First, bake it the "Magic" way. Add heaps of fresh, sweet strawberries. Top with lots of thick, whipped cream.

Magic Baking Powder assures you perfect results whenever and whatever you bake. It's a tradition with all good cooks:

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## Individual Strawberry Shortcakes

2 cups once-sifted pastry flour  
or 1¾ cups once sifted all-purpose flour  
3½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder  
½ tsp. salt  
Pinch of grated nutmeg  
3 tbsps. fine granulated sugar  
⅓ cup chilled shortening  
1 egg, well beaten  
Milk  
Soft butter or Blue Bonnet  
Margarine  
Sweetened sliced strawberries  
Lightly-sweetened whipped cream  
6 whole strawberries

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 400° (hot). Mix, sift twice, then sift into a bowl, flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, nutmeg and sugar. Cut in shortening finely. Combine well-beaten egg and ¼ cup milk. Make a well in flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork, adding a little more milk, if necessary, to make a soft dough that is a little stiffer than a plain biscuit dough. Knead for 10 seconds on lightly-floured baking board; pat or roll out to ¾ inch thickness; cut with floured 2½-inch round cookie cutter. Arrange, well apart, on prepared cookie sheet; brush with milk. Bake in preheated oven 14 to 16 minutes. Split hot shortcakes and spread with butter or margarine; arrange bottom halves on individual serving plates; pile with sweetened sliced strawberries; cover with top halves of shortcakes. Top each with a spoonful of whipped cream—or with fruit and cream—and add a whole berry. Yield: 6 shortcakes.



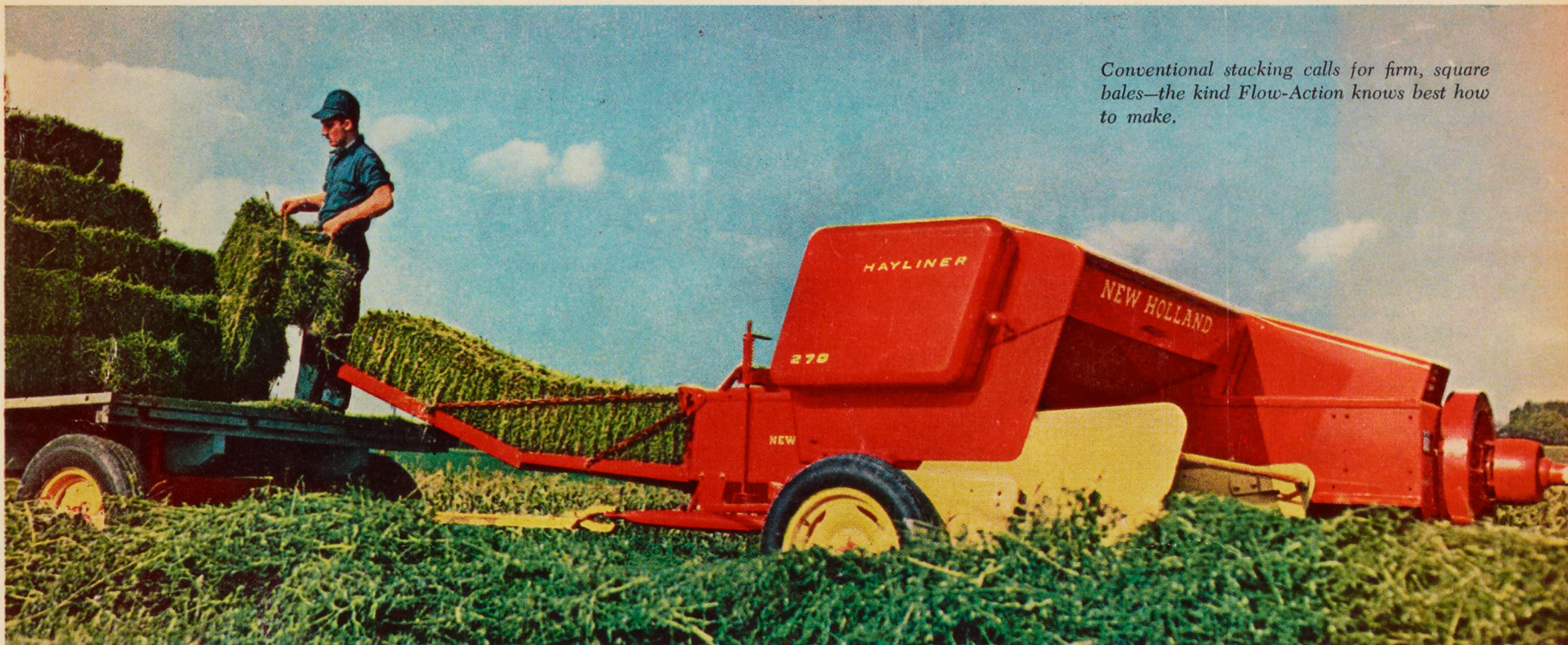
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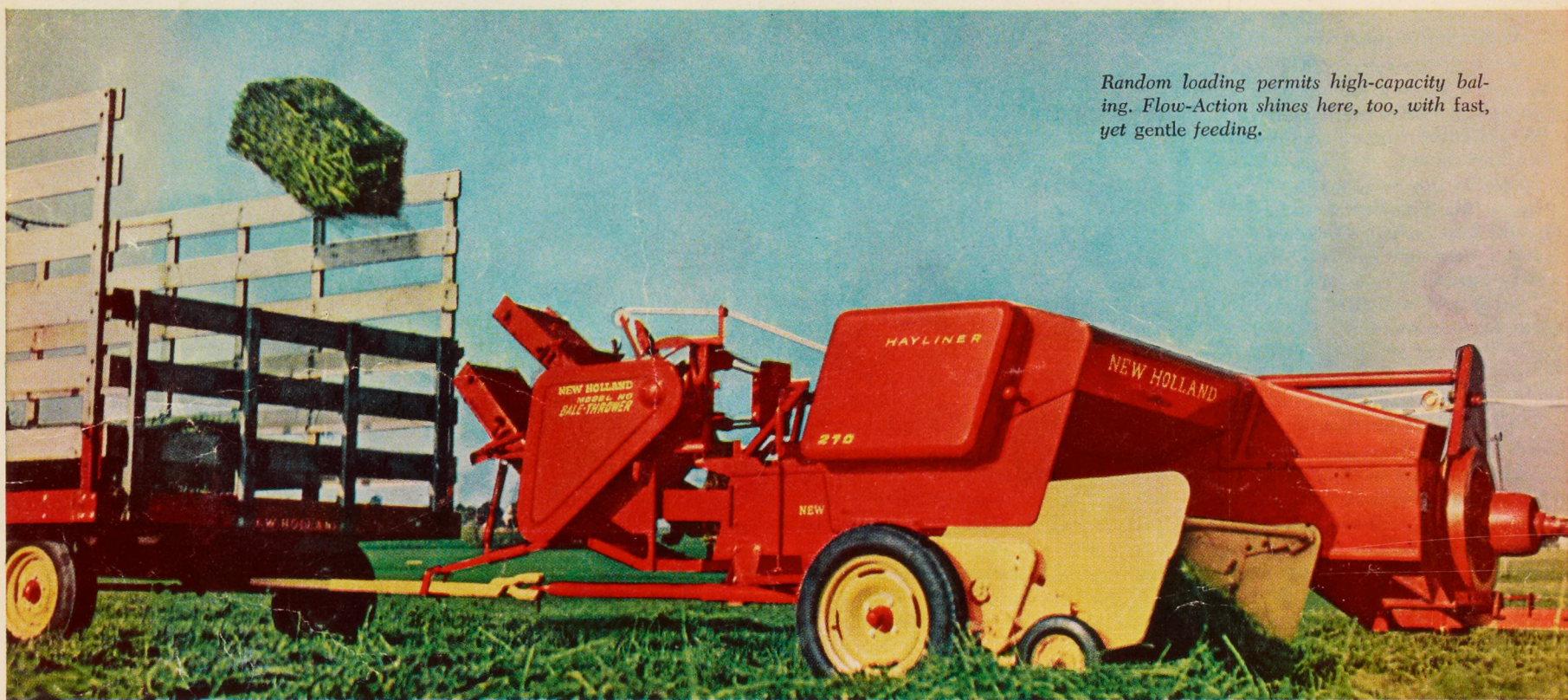




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Flow-Action is a baler-feeding principle science-designed by New Holland for high-quality hay at high capacity. It makes bales that are ideal for conventional loading *and* random loading. Bales that are firm, square, uniform in density. *Every* time.



Flow-Action gently sweeps hay into Hayliner® bale chamber, saving leaves. Every bale is square and uniform. Patented Flow-Action is offered only by New Holland!

Because it measures each charge of hay, Flow-Action is virtually clog-proof, too, even in heaviest windrows. And it easily handles low-fiber, early-cut quality hay without wrapping or "hanging up."

See how Flow-Action works—at your New Holland dealer's. See how its fast, yet gentle, sweeping action saves valuable leaves.

Then take a look at the New Holland Bale-Throwers. They can toss standard-size bales for stacking, or shorter bales for random storing.

Only New Holland offers a choice of P.T.O. or engine-driven Bale-Throwers. And *only* New Holland Throwers let you aim bales from side to side as well as from front to back of your

wagon. (Side-to-side control is optional at extra cost.)

Buy a new Hayliner 65, 270, or 271 now—get a Keil Electronic Farm Intercom with Fire Warning as your extra bonus! See your dealer.

New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited. Offices: 1500 Dewdney Ave., Regina, Sask., and P.O. Box 459, Terminal A, Ottawa 2, Ontario.



One of New Holland's field-proved twines is perfectly suited to your baling needs: Baler Boy for normal baling, Long 10 and Super 9 for heavier jobs, and Ambassador—in 3 lengths—for any twine-tie job!

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